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An Unpleasant Echo From a U.S. Name

Brooklyn Origins of Killer Feed An Anti-Americanism in Israel

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — In some Israeli circles, a new dirty word has popped up in the last few weeks: Brooklyn.

Brooklyn produced Benjamin C. Goldstein, who as Baruch Goldstein of the Kiyat Arba settlement massacred at least 29 Palestinians in Hebron on Feb. 25. And Brooklyn, of course, is part of the United States. That has been enough to touch a certain anti-American streak that lies just below the surface for many Israelis.

These are far from the best of times for American-born Jews who made *aliya*, the complimentary Hebrew word for immigrating to Israel.

If they wear yarmulkes and are on the political right — a group filled with former New Yorkers and constituting a clear majority of the 2,000 to 3,000 Americans now immigrating here each year — they sense they are now automatically vulnerable to criticism. And if they live in Judea and Samaria, the names of biblical origin widely used here for the West Bank, they feel it even more strongly, especially from the government.

"We're all tagged as settlers, and with that word alone we're already put two pegs below everybody else," said Bob Lang, originally of Nanuet, New York, who lives south of Bethlehem in the settlement of Efrat. Roughly one-third of the 5,000 residents of Efrat are from the United States.

"After the massacre, those of us who are Americans dropped down another peg," Mr. Lang said. "Now we're all seen as Baruch Goldsteins."

Even American-born Jews who are secular and lean politically leftward find this an uncomfortable period. Not that anyone has been physically attacked or subject to blatant discrimination. And the United States is, at heart, an admired ally and Israel's main source of political, financial support and pop-culture guidance, from Big Macs to Madonna.

Still, Stuart Schoffman, a screenwriter and magazine columnist who attended the Yeshiva of Flatbush, in the New York City borough of Queens, about a decade before Dr.

Goldstein, found that "Israelis were too hasty to blame this on an American."

"It reminded me of how marginal we are to Israelis," Mr. Schoffman said, talking about an attitude that many Americans sense in secular native-born Israelis — that anyone who gave up life in the United States cannot be playing with a full deck of cards.

"It's a common perception that if you come from America you have to be crazy," Mr. Schoffman said. "Over and over, you hear Israelis ask, 'Why did you come?'"

Anti-Americanism, and specifically anti-Brooklyn, sentiment surfaced immediately after the massacre, and although it was aimed primarily at Americans on the religious and nationalist extremes, it was sufficiently scattered to hit other targets as well.

The newspaper *Ma'ariv* complained about American parents who "send their lustful children to Israel."

"In Kiyat Arba," it said in a commentary, "the raw material is American, the money is American. We have to do the work."

Immigration Minister Yair Tsaban singled out Brooklyn, warning about "that gang" there, meaning people like Dr. Goldstein who are rooted in the Arab-loathing ideology of another Brooklyn product, Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Urging the government to outlaw Kahane-spawned movements, an action taken last weekend against the Kach and Kahane Chai groups, Mr. Tsaban said, "If we don't declare them illegal, we will have no legal basis to prevent the immigration of their brethren from Brooklyn."

Yitzhak Rabin contemptuously rejected that militancy as "a foreign implant," and even though aides later insisted that the American-orientated prime minister was talking about views alien to Judaism, some Americans took it personally and found it a dissonant observation in a nation of immigrants.

In fact, Americans account for barely 1 percent of Israel's 5 million people. Olga Rachmilowich, national executive director of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, estimates that since the creation of the state in 1948 not more than 80,000 North

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JAPANESE IN BEIJING — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan and his wife, Kayoko, paying their respects Sunday at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square. Mr. Hosokawa later held talks with the Chinese prime minister, Li Peng.

Ready to Revert to Cold War, China Says

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said this weekend that the importance of China's trade with the United States had been overstated and that China was prepared to return to the Cold War status of zero trade relations with Washington if the dispute over China's human-rights record cannot be solved.

Still combative a week after China's brusque welcome and censorious treatment of Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher in Beijing, Mr. Qian said President Bill Clinton had "embodied himself in a web of his own spinning" over the June deadline he has set for China to make "overall significant progress" on human rights.

"If a politician always sets such deadlines," Mr. Qian said, "then he will only have his own hands and feet bound."

Mr. Qian made his remarks in an interview Saturday with Howell Raines, the editorial page editor of *The New York Times*.

Mr. Christopher said Sunday he remained optimistic that China would meet Washington's demands for improvements in human rights and avoid loss of U.S. trade privileges. Reuters reported.

Mr. Christopher said in a broadcast interview that China's reliance on the U.S. market for some 40 percent of its exports gave Washington substantial leverage. But he held out prospects that the United States may move to separate its human rights and trade policies in the future.

"I still have high hopes they are going to be doing enough so we can find them in compliance and renew most-favored-nation trade status," he said. But he suggested that the United States might soon turn to other ways of influencing Chinese behavior. "There are many other tools we can use down the road if we get past this year," he said.

Mr. Qian's tone, and that of other senior Chinese officials interviewed in recent days, raised questions of whether Beijing is reconsidering its pledge to "make an effort" to respond to Mr. Clinton's demands on human rights this year, as President Jiang Zemin said in January.

Mr. Qian said China still believed "progress can be made" on its differences with Washington, provided that discussions take place "on the basis of equality" and mutual respect. But Mr. Qian, other Chinese officials and Western diplomats were at pains to describe how the negotiations will proceed in the 10 weeks before the June 3 deadline.

Most analysts here remain somewhat baffled over China's sudden decision to bristle and

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Clinton Policies: Pacific Allies Are Anxious

By Clay Chandler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton gathered leaders from the fast-growing Pacific Rim economies for talks in Seattle in November, he proclaimed the event to be a turning point in U.S. history.

"Once in a great while, nations arrive at moments of choice that define their course and their character for years to come," he declared, referring to the Declaration of Independence and the containment of communism. "Now we have arrived again at such a moment."

But four months later, the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum — the 18-nation body Mr. Clinton has embraced as the vehicle

for strengthening ties between the United States and the dynamic economies of East Asia — is in trouble.

Recent U.S. clashes on trade issues with Japan and China, the organization's two big-

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gest powers, have alienated leaders from many of the other forum nations and rekindled early fears that the United States planned to use the forum as something of a pulpit, according to officials from several of the Pacific nations.

Although there is some support from other forum nations for U.S. efforts to pry open Japanese markets, many of these export-driven

economies fear they, too, are potential targets of America's new get-tough stance on trade. And leaders around the Pacific have protested Clinton criticisms of China's human rights policies as meddling and naive. These concerns overshadowed Saturday's meeting in Honolulu of finance ministers from the forum countries, although the formal agenda was international finance and macroeconomic policy, not trade or human rights.

The discussion Saturday focused on issues on which most of the nations had relatively little disagreement: economic policies to promote growth, creation of more opportunities for financing Asia's infrastructure and development

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Ilan Tor, left, a Jewish settler from Kiyat Arba, sitting with his father in the Supreme Court at Jerusalem before being called to testify about the Hebron massacre. Page 4.

The 'Peace of the Brave' Will Win, Arafat Predicts

By Youssef Ibrahim

New York Times Service

TUNIS — Hours before a team of Israeli negotiators arrived Sunday in Tunis to revive peace talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat signaled his conviction that an accord might be reached in the next few weeks on an Israeli withdrawal from parts of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Arafat, appearing relaxed during an hour-long interview Sunday, said that months of negotiations could not be swept away, although he conceded that his persistence in talking with Israel over the past few months had cost him dearly in terms of his popularity among Palestinians.

"What we have done is not a joke," the PLO leader said. "This is the peace of the brave and the peace of the brave is a difficult thing, with a heavy price to pay. We cannot yield under fire, otherwise we cannot continue."

Mr. Arafat balanced that hopeful note by insisting on more concessions from Israel on the issue of security for Palestinians. He said these would include measures to restrain armed Jewish settlers in areas heavily populated with Palestinians before a formal resumption of peace talks begins.

Among the proposals expected to be discussed in Tunis between the Israeli delegation and the PLO include joint Palestinian-Israeli patrols in Hebron, where a Feb. 25 massacre by a Jewish settler led to the death of at least 29 Palestinians and wounded nearly 200.

The delegations will be joined on Monday when by an American specialist on the peace talks, Dennis Ross.

While Mr. Arafat would not discuss the details of what the talks might deal with, senior PLO officials and West European mediators said the two parties would consider a Norwegian proposal that attempts to solve the problem of assuring Palestinians they will be insulated from further violence by Jewish settlers.

The officials said key points in that proposal included establishment of joint Israeli-Palestinian patrols in Hebron, a stepped up schedule for the posting of Palestinian police forces in Jericho and Gaza, and the presence of representatives of the International Red Cross to fill the role of independent foreign observers.

The proposal was delivered by Tarjei Roed Larsen, a deputy foreign minister who has been

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A Strong Aftershock Hits Los Angeles Area

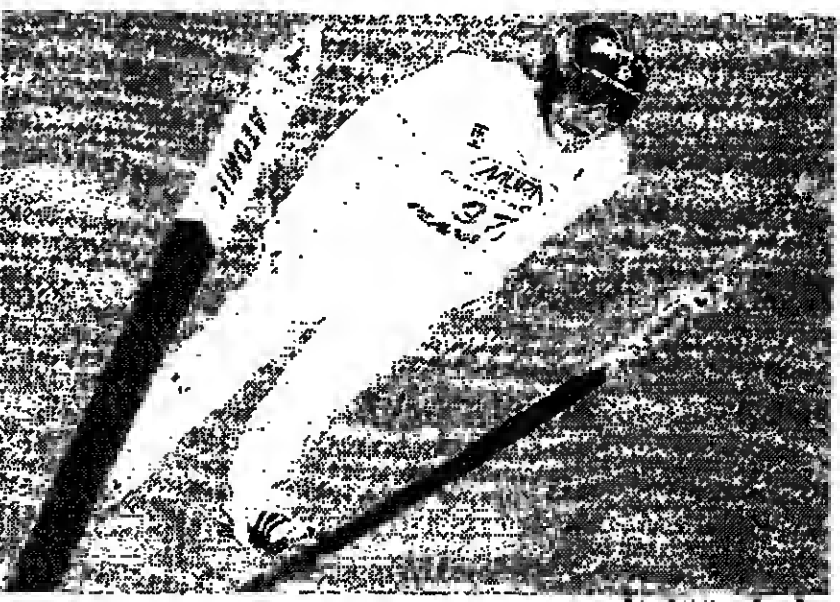
LOS ANGELES (AP) — A strong earthquake rocked downtown Los Angeles on Sunday, lasting about 30 seconds. There were no immediate reports of damage or injuries.

The California Institute of Technology's seismology laboratory described the quake as an aftershock to the Jan. 17 earthquake. The magnitude was initially reported to be 5.3.

The quake struck about 1:20 P.M. and was felt in a range of 15 to 20 miles from downtown. It was felt in Santa Monica, to the west, at the Santa Anita race track to the east, and in Valencia, about 20 miles to the northwest, near the epicenter of the Jan. 17 earthquake. That quake, of magnitude 6.7, was centered in Northridge in the San Fernando Valley and killed 61 people.

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FLYING HIGH — Jiroslav Sakala of the Czech Republic soaring to victory with a 185-meter jump Sunday in the World Ski Flying Championship in Planica, Slovenia.

The Man Behind Britain's Juiciest News

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

LONDON — Three flights above New Bond Street, over a beauty parlor, is the office of Max Clifford, PR agent in the raw.

It is decorated with stories that he has massaged, maneuvered and leaked onto front pages of the tabloids. They are mounted behind glass and pinned to the wall like trophies: "Fancy Seeing You Here," "Di's Cousin Dates Derek," and — one of the most famous headlines of British journalism — "Freddie Starr Ate My Hamster."

Mr. Clifford is in the midst of an interview, expounding on his skill in "directing traffic," as he calls the art of planting and suppressing

stories, when in walks a motorcycle messenger wrapped in red leather and bearing a package from the News of the World with another mounted trophy: "Chief of Defence in Sex and Security Scandal."

It is the latest bombshell to rock the establishment, a lurid tale involving Sir Peter Harding, the 60-year-old Royal Air Force marshal, chief of Britain's armed forces and a hero of the Gulf War, and Lady Bienvenida Buck, a Spanish-born parvenue in her 30s who sold the story of their three-year affair for more than \$100,000.

By the time Mr. Clifford got hold of the case, the affair had already ended. So Lady Buck, who met Sir Peter when she was married to a

former navy minister, Sir Antony Buck, needed more than his love letters. She lured him to lunch at the Dorchester. Their conversation was taped by a reporter at a nearby table, and their farewell kiss was picked up by the zoom lens of the paper's photographer.

Sir Peter, married for 39 years and the father of four, resigned within hours of the story's publication a week ago.

Something about the saga has plucked British heartstrings: a ramrod-straight, honorable elderly soldier falling for a femme fatale who was born, not as she claimed into the Spanish aristocracy, but "in a squalid back-street flat over her peasant dad's knife-grinding shop" in

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U.S. to Seek UN Measures To Pressure North Korea

Christopher Predicts China Would Not Block Punitive Trade Action

By Stephen Barr and Lena H. Sun

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on Sunday predicted that China would not block U.S. efforts to prevent a nuclear weapons buildup by North Korea despite tensions between Washington and Beijing over American attempts to link trade to human rights issues.

North Korea will very likely be censured Monday by the International Atomic Energy Agency for refusing access to nuclear sites, Mr. Christopher said, leading Washington to seek United Nations action to force compliance, perhaps even sanctions.

"We'll be seeking a resolution," Mr. Christopher said in a broadcast interview. "I think we'll be preparing for trade sanctions, but exactly what happens in the UN, we'll have to wait and see."

Mr. Christopher, noting that the United States and North Korea were at an impasse over the nuclear inspections, said that "unless conditions change in the next day or two" Washington would hold talks with South Korea on resuming military exercises and sending Patriot anti-missile batteries there.

Mr. Christopher stressed that "patient diplomacy" would be required for the United States to prevail in the dispute with North Korea.

"I think China has the same interest that we have in having a nonnuclear peninsula," he said. "I would say that if we work at it carefully and patiently in the United Nations and bring the Chinese along, that they will not block the imposition of sanctions. That's maybe a little different from agreeing to them, but they'll not block them."

Mr. Christopher said that he had no assurances from Beijing that it would abstain on a sanctions vote, but he said: "What we do have is their encouragement to pursue patient diplomacy."

He said that even though Washington and Beijing were at odds over linking trade to human rights, he believed that China would "support us on the Korean questions because it's in their own self-interest."

In a later interview, he said, "Frequently we have relations with nations where there is a tender issue on one subject and we have to have their cooperation on another subject, and we get it because it's in their self-interest and ours."

China remains the only significant ally of its Communist neighbor, but Chinese leaders have consistently resisted playing a role as intermediary on the nuclear issue.

In Beijing on Sunday, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan said he had strongly urged China to persuade North Korea to accept full international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

"I have very strongly expressed my request for China to exert some of its influences," Mr. Hosokawa said, "so North Korea will not move toward a negative direction."

But China indicated there was little it could do. "China has only a small role to play," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, adding that the issue should be settled by the two Koreas, the international inspecting agency and the United States.

Mr. Wu signaled that China preferred dialogue rather than confronting North Korea with UN Security Council sanctions.

"We hope that parties concerned express

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UN Aid Convoy Breaks Serbian Siege of Enclave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MAGLAI, Bosnia — A United Nations aid convoy entered the Muslim enclave of Maglaj on Sunday, the first such aid shipment since last fall and an important step on the road to ending the Bosnian fighting.

People shouting "Food! Food!" ran into the streets as nine trucks arrived under a heavily armed escort, including armored personnel carriers. NATO planes roared overhead, ready to strike in case of any moves by hostile Serbian forces.

In the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, residents took another step of their own toward normalcy when the home team beat UN peacekeepers, 4-0, in the city's first soccer match in two years. Such an open-air event involving thousands of people would have been unthinkable there only a few weeks ago.

The convoy that reached the shattered and hungry community of 20,000 people at Maglaj was only the second since last June.

Three other trucks headed for the adjoining Muslim town of Tesanj, part of the Maglaj pocket under Serb artillery siege since last summer and one of the few active combat zones left in Bosnia. The region is home to 103,000 people, most of them Muslims.

"The Serbs had pulled back from the southern access road," a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said. "There were no more checkpoints on it."

An official said the nine-truck convoy carried 80 tons of food and medical supplies as well as doctors from the World Health Organization. After unloading, it was to evacuate some 20 seriously wounded and sick people to Zenica.

Serbian fire into the enclave had slackened in the last few days. Armed Serbs for months

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Cameroon.....9.00 FF	Réunion.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....9.00 CFA
Gabon.....9.00 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS
Ghana.....300 Dr.	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Greece.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Jordan.....1 JD	U.S.A.\$1.50
Lebanon.....\$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

A Choreographer Takes Ballet as Far as 'We Can Go'

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

HARTFORD, Connecticut — When Kirk Peterson was a dancer, he once threw an ashtray at Lucia Chase, grand dame of the American Ballet Theater, after she passed him over for a plum role.

Now, as a choreographer, his impetuous days behind him, he is known for careful planning that his dancers refer to him as "The Mathematician."

But he is still a man in a hurry. Within six months after he took

Up and Coming
An occasional series about the names in tomorrow's headlines.

up his duties full-time as artistic director of the Hartford Ballet last July, Mr. Peterson had revamped the corps de ballet with dancers trained, like himself, in the classical tradition.

He had also redesigned and simplified "The Nutcracker," which is every American ballet company's Christmas money-maker; attracted innovative guest choreographers "to see how far we can go with ballet techniques"; choreographed a new ballet of his own, and presented two programs of relentlessly contemporary dance that brought the local audience to its feet.

The ballet was in need of some shaking up. Hartford has a long artistic tradition — among other things, it boasts the oldest art museum in the United States — but the city is going through hard times, its landmark insurance industry in decline. And as the city suffers so does its ballet company, hurting from a long drought of private patronage.

As Mr. Peterson explains his ideas, it becomes clear that he's up to the challenge. "Our American choreographers have made an amalgam of Balanchine, with his

speed, his airy and above-the-ground movements, and his intellectual construction, and Martha Graham's visceral and earthy response to dance," Mr. Peterson says. "I'm trying to see if all that can be married, and then take it farther."

He took it a fair distance with the premiere in January of "A Quicker Blood," in which five dancers examined the physical approaches and rejections by men and women of each other. It was danced to urgent Hungarian themes with the force of rough sex.

Mr. Peterson choreographed the first section of the nine-minute work in only two days, following his characteristic pattern of blocking out exactly what he wants on stage, based on a close analysis of the music. He usually arrives for the first rehearsal with a single sheet of paper containing the key musical phrases of the score numbered in sequence. He turns this into choreography by a process he describes as "putting clay on a wire, as if you were building up a sculpture."

But for this, his first original ballet for his own company, he permitted the dancers to improvise some of the movements during rehearsal and adapted their emotional feedback to the choreography.

Although this meant he had to throw out his original conception of the second part and start again, he still imposed his own strong physical style. He found the exercise difficult but satisfying, and so did the audience and the local critics.

"Kirk's ballets are very hard to learn, but the dancers fit it into their bodies and it feels good," said Francis Russell of the Pacific Northwest Ballet in Seattle, where Mr. Peterson choreographed a ballet set to the minimalist music



Kirk Peterson has revamped Hartford Ballet's dance corps.

of Philip Glass. "He does strong choreography for men. It is rigorous and intensely musical."

His range is also wide, and he regards it as essential to keep it that way for a regional company that must be many things to its audience. This spring, the company will do two romantic chestnuts, Fokine's "Spectre of the Rose" and Tudor's "Lilac Garden," supplemented by "Hearts," a ballet by Mr. Peterson's former colleague at the San Francisco Ballet,

Michael Smuin. The work is based on the French film classic "Les Enfants du Paradis" and is set to songs by Edith Piaf.

Mr. Peterson's arrival has also strengthened the company's alliance with the Hartford Ballet school, which had been turning out classical students for a company whose former focus was largely in modern dance.

"Kirk comes from the classical tradition but he is going on with it instead of getting stuck," said

Truman Fioney, a Hartford teacher who spent years teaching at companies in Stuttgart, Hamburg, Copenhagen and London. "He hasn't discarded the past but he's out asleep in it."

Mr. Peterson comes by his eclecticism naturally. His mother was a professional tap dancer on the nightclub circuit. After Mr. Peterson's birth in 1950 she settled in New Orleans, where at age 4 he began ballet training with Lelia Haller, an American who had been a premiere danseuse with the Paris Opera in the 1920s.

Given a scholarship to Mr. Balanchine's School of American Ballet at 16, he chose instead to study at the Harkness Ballet School because it emphasized dancing for men. He has also studied modern, Indian and flamenco dancing and choreographed for Broadway.

His performing repertoire includes the full-length classics and works of Mr. Balanchine, Antony Tudor, Frederick Ashton, Glen Tetley, Jerome Robbins and Twyla Tharp, for whose American favorite, "Push Comes to Shove" he was cast as the lead following Mikhail Baryshnikov at the American Ballet Theater — until the Russian megastar pushed him out of the company.

The episode obviously still ranks when, without naming names, he says, "One wonderful thing about American dance is that there is a kind of freedom and a lack of the formalized, old-fashioned, stodgy approach. One of the worst dancers to work in contemporary choreography are those trained in the Soviet school. They know the basics but they have blinders on."

"I have a kind of professional loathing for Russians in general because they get away with their arrogance, coming from the Valhalla of dance. People buy into it so easily, especially in America

where we have such insecurity about the arts."

Ballet in America lacks the court tradition of Europe but still depends on patronage. Regional companies sprang up 30 years ago, seeded by grants from the Ford Foundation. By the flush 1980s, ballet had become big business.

But by the end of the decade, it had also become a victim of its own success. The profusion of regional companies means a crowded market, which makes it difficult to make money touring. Hartford does most of its traveling inside Connecticut, and loses money on it.

Like many regional ballets, Hartford has temporarily dispensed with an orchestra, and the company performs to a pianist or to music on tape. The dancers have got used to it and so, apparently, has the home audience, which was up about 20 percent during the season — mainly on the new "Nutcracker" — but continues to clamor for its contemporary programs as well.

Mr. Peterson took over a company that grosses about \$2 million a year and is working to draw down a debt of \$185,000, and neither his nor any other company can expect much official help. Federal and state subsidies account for only 3 percent of the budget. Five percent is the national average, but the money matters most as an official seal of approval to encourage private donors. Such funds typically make up half of a company's revenues, but only a third in Connecticut's depressed economy.

Competition is fierce. The National Endowment for the Arts regards all dance as equal, so ballet and break-dancing share limited subsidy money.

"Right now," Mr. Peterson says, "survival is the most important thing."

WORLD BRIEFS

Pope Condemns Slaying of a Priest

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — Pope John Paul II on Sunday condemned the murder of a 36-year-old priest by suspected underworld gunmen as he donned his vestments in the sacristy of his church north of Naples. "In deploring this shocking crime, I invite you to unite with me in prayer for the soul of this generous priest," the Pope said.

The Reverend Giuseppe Diana, 36, was preparing to celebrate a Mass for the feast of San Giuseppe, when two gunmen crept into the Church of San Nicola di Bari in the town of Casal di Principe — a haunt of the Neapolitan criminal organization known as the Camorra — and shot him twice in the head. Father Diana has publicly opposed the Camorra.

Local officials immediately associated the slaying Saturday with the national election on March 27 and 28, in which campaigning has been overshadowed by accusations that the Mafia is backing the newly formed Forza Italia party, led by the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi. On Sunday, Mr. Berlusconi called the charges "base and shameful lies" at a rally in Palermo, the capital of Sicily. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

2 Italian Journalists Die in Somalia

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Two journalists for an Italian television network were shot and killed on Sunday when bandits apparently tried to hijack their vehicle in Mogadishu. They are the sixth and seventh journalists to die in Somalia since the United Nations took over last May from a United States-led multinational force that arrived in December 1992.

Daria Alpi, 28, a RAI-3 reporter, and Miran Krovatin, 45, a cameraman, were gunned down in their pickup truck near the former Italian Embassy in the heart of this capital. They were traveling with a Somali driver and three armed guards, none of whom were hurt. Major Chris Budge, a UN military spokesman, said the guards had tried to resist the holdup.

Mr. Alpi spent weeks in Somalia last year covering the Italian role in the UN peacekeeping mission. She was sent back two weeks ago to cover the withdrawal of the Italian, American and other Western contingents.

German Police Battle With Kurds

BERLIN (AP) — More than 80 German policemen were injured in battles with Kurds demonstrating for an independent homeland during the Kurdish spring festival, the police said Sunday.

The clashes took place Saturday in Berlin and in Bavaria. At least two Kurds were injured in Berlin when their clothes caught fire as they handled fireworks, and in the Bavarian city of Augsburg, two Kurds were injured, one seriously. Altogether, 24 Kurds faced riot charges.

In Bavaria, trouble broke out when policemen stopped buses carrying about 6,000 Kurds toward a banned demonstration linked to Monday's spring festival, known as Nevruz, on which Kurds often have held independence demonstrations. The police said several hundred Kurds blocked the Munich-Stuttgart autobahn, overturning several vehicles and setting fire to improvised barricades.

Rebel Planes Attack Kabul Palace

KABUL (AP) — A rebel general's jet fighters dropped bombs near the presidential palace on Sunday, and rocket fire between rival factions left at least 100 people wounded elsewhere in the capital.

The bombing raids by pilots loyal to General Abdul Rashid Dostan marked the first air strike on the capital in about six weeks. General Dostan has a limited number of planes, and they have not been particularly effective during his efforts to oust President Burhanuddin Rabbani.

The president's army has been under attack since Jan. 1 by the combined forces of General Dostan and the renegade prime minister, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. The president still holds most of the capital despite fighting that has left more than 1,000 people dead and 12,000 wounded.

Bomb Wounds 5 in South Thailand

BANGKOK (Reuters) — A bomb exploded in the southern Thai city of Hadayai on Sunday, wounding at least five people, the police said.

The blast came three days after the discovery of a truck bomb that police say they suspect was intended for use in an attack on the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok. That attack was foiled.

The bomb on Sunday was concealed in a box and planted by an unidentified man in front of a bookstore in central Hadayai, 1,200 kilometers (745 miles) south of Bangkok, the police said. It blew up while a policeman was inspecting it, wounding him and four other people.

Liberal Spanish Socialists in Control

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialists, divided over policy issues, named a new 36-member executive committee on Sunday that put the liberal wing firmly in control but still left moderate members with a substantial voice.

The 33rd national congress of the Socialist Party, in its final day of deliberations, was expected to accept the executive list, headed by Mr. Gonzalez, who has been secretary-general for 20 years and the standard-bearer for the liberal camp.

Opposition to Get Seats in Tunisia

TUNIS (Reuters) — Tunisians voted in presidential and parliamentary elections on Sunday, and opposition parties were guaranteed seats in parliament for the first time since independence from France in 1956.

President Zine Abidine Ben Ali, running unopposed, is certain to retain office, and his Constitutional Democratic Rally was expected to win all 144 freely contested parliamentary seats. A change in the electoral law means an additional 19 seats will be distributed among six opposition parties based on their share of the vote. A total of 623 candidates are seeking places in the 163-seat National Assembly.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Dutch Approve High-Speed Rail Link

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The dream of a high speed rail link unbroken from southern France to the northern Netherlands has come a step closer with Dutch cabinet approval for a key 110-kilometer part of the route.

The 5.7 billion guilder (nearly \$3 billion) Dutch line is to be ready by the year 2003. Trains running 300 kilometers an hour will slice the time from Paris to Amsterdam from six hours to just over three.

The Dutch have decided to build a new straight route rather than upgrade the existing line. The remaining stages of government review would be stormy because of the powerful Dutch environmental movement. But no major political party has made an issue of the route.

The airport in the northern Philippine city of Laoag reopened to regular international traffic Sunday, eight years after it was closed to prevent the unauthorized return of the body of the deposed dictator Ferdinand E. Marcos. Last year, President Fidel V. Ramos allowed the body to be repatriated. (AFP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mexico, Namibia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkmenistan.

TUESDAY: Iran, Puerto Rico.

WEDNESDAY: Iran, Pakistan.

THURSDAY: Iran.

FRIDAY: Cyprus, Greece.

SATURDAY: Bangladesh, Burma, Mali, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Q & A: Parliament Union Casts a Tolerant Eye on Democracies

President François Mitterrand will open the spring meeting Monday of the Inter-Parliamentary Union representing elected (more or less) assemblies in 125 countries ranging from North Korea to the United States. Pierre Cornillon of France, the

secretary-general, discussed the work of the 105-year-old body with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Everywhere you look these days, democratic institutions are in trouble, and politicians are deeply disrespected. Can the Inter-Parliamentary Union do anything to reverse this state of affairs?

A. We can try by promoting real democracy, by ensuring that in every country there is a parliament elected by the freely expressed will of the people, and by helping those parliaments to work seriously. We also encourage the creation of na-

tional institutions and associations which can in the future organize and monitor their own elections so that they will be free and fair.

Q. Will you be taking any part in the South Africa elections?

A. That will be decided in this conference. Since there will be between 11,000 and 12,000 international observers, we may question whether sending five or six persons more will make any difference. But we see the election as part of a process that includes institution-building, and we will certainly launch a project to help the newly elected parliament and its members to work properly.

Q. You have, however, played a fairly important role in other elections, for example those in Cambodia and Namibia?

A. Yes, but in both cases we also saw the elections as part of a process. In Cambodia we not only observed the elections, from the registration of voters to the counting of votes, but we embarked on and are continuing with a large technical cooperation project to enable this newly elected assembly to function. Q. You talk of free and fair democratic process, but you couldn't describe many of your member countries as democratic?

A. The Inter-Parliamentary Union tries to promote values but it does not have criteria for membership. Because we have a universal mandate, we gather together all the parliaments in the world. We

try to unite and foster cooperation among all those who exercise legislative functions. There is, however, a large consensus on a certain number of criteria for democracy and yes, we promote them. If some of our members have not yet achieved those criteria, we encourage them to do so, but we do not tell them to stay out. In fact, the international community up to now has never defined what are these criteria for free and fair elections. There may be a lot of common ground, but there is no internationally approved text.

Q. So what are your criteria?

A. Well, our executive committee is working on a long list of them, starting with the registration of voters, and including such things as freedom from intimidation during the campaign, the secrecy of the ballot and the way the votes are counted. I hope there will be a large consensus to approve these criteria at this meeting.

Q. So once elections are over and you have a parliament in place, how does the Inter-Parliamentary Union go about helping?

A. We try to help parliaments structure themselves, for example by having good documentation and information systems and good staff to help the parliamentarians. We also promote the idea of parliaments and their members as guardians of civil rights.

Q. Starting with their own, pre-

sumably, Parliamentarians are often in the first line of fire.

A. And we are here to defend them. We have a committee that studies allegations of violations of the human rights of parliamentarians, starting with harassment and ending with arbitrary imprisonment, or even extra-judiciary execution. This committee is very active. It acts as a moderator between the victims or the alleged victims and the authorities, in the first place confidentially but publicly if it doesn't get satisfaction.

Q. Is it effective?

A. We have had to deal unfortunately with too many cases. The committee has been working since 1975, and since then we have handled more than 700 cases. Between 80 and 90 percent of them have been solved satisfactorily. In many cases where members of parliament have been put in jail, we were the only organization allowed to go and visit them, and often they have been freed after a few days. So yes, we are effective.

Q. Doesn't it bother you that in parliaments around the world, even in the most democratic countries, there is such a small participation of women?

A. Indeed it does. But we have been very active in this field already, and at this meeting in Paris we hope to approve a plan of action to correct gender imbalances in political life.

TABLOIDS: The Man Behind Juiciest British News

Continued from Page 1

Valencia, as The Sun so delicately put it.

His printed love letters made people ache at the pure humiliation of it all.

"My darling, my little one, my love. Nothing has ever happened to me like this. I love you to distraction. I find you utterly captivating, enchanting, intelligent, practical, determined, overwhelmingly beautiful and desirable."

"I don't understand this," Mr. Clifford booms into the receiver, bolstering his client's resolve — and keeping the story going. "They're coming out and saying the most terrible things about you, and you're just supposed to say nothing? Is that right?"

After he hangs up, he smiles: "You don't have to fuel these things. They keep going by themselves."

But there are those who say that this time, Mr. Clifford, the boyish-

looking 50-year-old merchant of sleaze, has gone too far. He has been called a lot of names in the last few days, none of them nice.

Mr. Clifford, like Liberace, is crying all the way to the bank. He gets 20 percent of the action. But he upsets people by cloaking his actions in an aura of higher purpose. The story of Lady Buck and Sir Peter Harding is politically important because it might have involved a risk to national security, he has claimed.

Anyway, his client was worried that others would break the story. And she feared for her life. And she knew that the story would damage her ability to earn a living — and therefore she does require a lot of money."

The episode is only the latest in a world of quasi-journalism that pays big money for scoops and exposes. Competition among tabloids is razor sharp these days. Papers will pay \$200,000 to \$300,000 for a story with legs, Mr. Clifford claims.

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THE AMERICAS / THINKING ABOUT NOVEMBER

POLITICAL NOTES

Gun Lobby Suffers Mounting Deficits

WASHINGTON — The National Rifle Association, long considered one of the richest and most powerful lobbying groups in the nation, has run multi-million-dollar deficits for the past three years and has been forced to use \$40 million in cash reserves, according to association officials.

The overspending has had no effect on the group's Washington lobbying, although it is up nearly half of the organization's savings.

Critics attribute the deficit to the difficulty of maintaining the huge membership that is the organization's source of strength. Association membership fell from 2.9 million in 1989 to less than 2.5 million in 1991.

Today, after a membership drive that cost more than \$6 million, the organization claims about 3.3 million members.

Association executives said that although they had operating deficits of as much as \$37 million a year, the group still had about \$50 million in the bank.

"We are going through a period of change," said Neil Knox, a member of the board of directors. "When you do that, it costs money. The important thing is that the NRA is extremely viable and is not going to spend itself into bankruptcy."

Clinton on Press: 'Herd of Cattle'

WASHINGTON — After weeks of negative press, President Bill Clinton had a chance to size up media coverage of his administration, and his choice of metaphors was not very flattering.

At a children's town hall television by ABC, one teenager asked Mr. Clinton how he was able to focus on important policies amid "all the unfavorable press that you have been receiving."

"Well, what I do is answer the questions the best I can," Mr. Clinton said. "And I recognize that the press is like a herd of cattle sometimes — they just get swarming on some issue and they become obsessed with it."

Mr. Clinton said the American people, meanwhile, were "obsessed with their own lives." And he noted that the youngsters themselves had asked questions



AUTHOR AND FRIEND — Zlati Filipovic, 13, whose diary of life in Sarajevo is a worldwide best-seller, talking with President Bill Clinton during an intermission in his televised "Children's Town Hall Meeting" at the White House.

focused on policy matters like crime, health care and jobs.

The program's moderator, Peter Jennings, noted there was not one question about the Clinton's Whitewater land deal. (AP)

Rose Firm Seeks Hubbell Inquiry

WASHINGTON — The Rose Law Firm has asked the Arkansas state bar association to investigate possible client overbilling and expense irregularities by Webster L. Hubbell, who resigned his post in the Justice Department last week because of the dispute with his former law partners.

All 28 partners of the Rose firm agreed to send a complaint to the Arkansas Supreme Court Committee on Professional Conduct, according to a source close to the firm. The committee oversees the state's legal profession and has the power to discipline lawyers for ethical transgressions.

Rose lawyers contend that Mr. Hubbell owes them and his former clients, including the federal

government, hundreds of thousands of dollars, sources said.

To announcing his resignation as associate attorney general last week, Mr. Hubbell said he had done nothing improper and characterized the issue as a private financial dispute among former colleagues.

Rose officials have been investigating whether Mr. Hubbell wrote checks on an account used for client expenses to pay for his personal trips, credit card bills and other items. The inquiry, which sources said began formally last year, examined cases and records going back to 1983. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Vice President Al Gore, addressing the audience at the Gridiron Club's annual satirical review in Washington, on his reputation as a stiff politician: "Al Gore is so boring his Secret Service code name is Al Gore."

On his role in the Clinton administration: "When people ask me what it's like to be number two at the White House, I say, 'She seems to enjoy it.'" (AP)

Democrats Bracing for an Election Bruising

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Facing up to the near-certain loss of major losses at every level in mid-term elections this year, Democrats are increasingly looking to the passage of a health-care bill this fall as their best hope for limiting the damage.

But even as they set to work to overhaul health care, President Bill Clinton's top policy priority, Democratic candidates for the House, the Senate and governorships are more and more concerned about a spillover from the president's political troubles, particularly the Whitewater investigation.

The nervousness among Democrats is not simply prompted by their having more House and Senate seats to defend than the Republicans, and more governorships, or the historical pattern that the party in the White House pays the price in the next mid-term election. There are several factors making their task tougher this year.

For one thing, the Democrats are losing a particularly high number of incumbents and having a hard time recruiting strong candidates to replace them. At the same time, those remaining in office face the same and incumbent anger that fueled Ross Perot's 1992 presidential race.

The danger signs are most pronounced in the Senate, where Democrats are bracing for hard-fought races in states where they now

hold seats, including Arizona, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia.

Although few analysts predict that Republicans will pick up the seven seats needed to give them a Senate majority, most Democrats expect their working majority in the chamber to be eroded.

That is a significant problem, given the closeness of Mr. Clinton's victories on issues like the budget last year, which was rescued when Vice President Al Gore broke a tie in the Senate.

Complicating all this for the Democrats is the growing preoccupation in Washington over the investigation of the Clintons and the Whitewater affair. While polls show that the case has not greatly affected public attitudes toward the president or the Democratic Party, party officials acknowledge that it has knocked them off stride.

Already, the party chairman, David C. Bonior, sounds defensive when he warns Democratic candidates that it would not be in their best interest to distance themselves from the White House.

That tactic was used by House Republicans who disavowed President George Bush after he broke his pledge of no new taxes before the 1990 election. (The Republicans lost eight seats that year, which was fewer than many in the party had predicted.)

Although a president's coattails do not

often extend to local races, those contests are a way for voters unhappy with the White House to vent their frustrations.

A poor showing also is bound to be cast by Republicans as a referendum on Mr. Clinton and could weaken his influence with Congress.

Charles Cook, editor of a political newsletter that analyzes elections, said the situation looked as dire for the Democrats as when they last lost control of the Senate when Ronald Reagan was elected 14 years ago.

"In 1980, there was always the suspicion that Democrats could get hammered, but it wasn't obvious that it was going to happen," Mr. Cook said. "Deep down nobody had any idea of the magnitude of the losses that would be suffered. There are more dark clouds on the horizon this time."

November, of course, is a long way away, and the Democrats say that they can weather Whitewater and other controversies that may be ahead and demonstrate to voters that they can pass important legislation, like revisions of health care and welfare. They have also successfully begun to seize Republican issues like crime as their own.

No one can predict the forces that will come into play beyond partisan politics. If the economy continues to rebound, that would probably do more for Democrats than any strategy from the White House or Democratic Party.

"There's no single factor that is as significant in 1994 as the state of the economy," said Senator Bob Graham of Florida, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee.

But in recent weeks, the party has seemed to suffer only setbacks: Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the majority leader, unexpectedly announced that he would retire, giving Republicans a good shot at what was considered a safe Democratic seat.

In Texas, the acquittal of Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison on charges that she misused her office dashed the hopes of most Democrats that they would retake the seat that had been held by Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

There is also great uncertainty among Democrats in the House because of the huge turnover in their ranks. More than 40 members, most of them Democrats, have already announced their retirements or plans to run for other offices.

Since the Democrats lost 10 House seats in 1992, even a gain of 17 Republican House members would give Republicans their highest level since the 1958 elections.

That could markedly tilt the ideological balance of power in the House, giving the Republican minority far more influence. There are now 257 Democrats in the House, 176 Republicans, one independent and one vacancy.

Revised Whitewater Loss Expected

By Douglas Jehl

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A review being conducted by President Bill Clinton's personal lawyer is likely to conclude that the Clintons lost less money from their Whitewater investment than they have claimed and may therefore have underpaid their income taxes, associates of Mr. Clinton said.

The review, by accountants working for the lawyer, David E. Kendall, may be concluded this week, the associates said. They said the Clintons were considering whether to make the findings public after sharing them with Robert W. Fiske Jr., the special prosecutor in the Whitewater matter.

Mr. Clinton's associates said they did not know by how much the Clintons might have overestimated their investment loss, which they claimed as a tax deduction, or underestimated their tax liability. But they said it appeared that the review would reach both conclusions.

Mr. Clinton moved late last week to preempt criticism by telling reporters that any mistakes made on his family's tax returns "certainly were not intentional."

He said he was ready to pay back taxes if necessary.

"I don't think we owe any extra taxes, but I'm not sure yet," he said. "If we do owe, we'll make it good."

Until now, the Clintons have cited a review prepared by a Denver accounting firm in 1992 in maintaining that they had lost \$68,000 from their investment in an Arkansas land venture known as Whitewater Development Co.

But Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, have chosen not to repeat that claim in recent days, and Mrs. Clinton has said that the couple might have underestimated their tax liability.

A tax return prepared for Whitewater last year at the direction of Vincent W. Foster Jr., the deputy White House counsel and former law partner of Mrs. Clinton who killed himself in July, also suggests that the enterprise had been closer to breaking even than the 1992 report asserted.

That review was commissioned by James Lyons, a Denver lawyer who was a campaign adviser to Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Fiske, who is looking into a broad range of issues connected to the Clintons' investment in Whitewater, is similarly expected to review the tax records.

'Perfectly Legal' Profit

Mr. Clinton said that his wife had engaged in "perfectly legal" business practices when she earned \$100,000 on an investment in the commodities market in 1978, news agencies reported.

Mr. Clinton said his wife had benefited from the advice of "one of our best friends" in an entirely ethical manner. The friend was James B. Blair, who then was the primary outside lawyer for Tyson Foods Inc., of Springfield, Arkansas, the nation's biggest poultry company and a major supporter of Mr. Clinton's gubernatorial campaign.

Asked about a New York Times article, published in the International Herald Tribune on Saturday, detailing the transaction, Mr. Clinton said that his wife had "made a perfectly independent and perfectly legal investment, made money and paid taxes on it."

"That's all there is," he continued. "There is nothing else."

In Little Rock, Arkansas, a spokesman for Tyson said the company had done "absolutely nothing" that was illegal, improper or unethical and had not benefited from the friendship of its top executives with Mr. Clinton. (NYT, Reuters)

Away From Politics

• A man said to be the mastermind of an international drug-smuggling network has been arrested in Oregon by deputies of the U.S. Marshall Service. The service said the suspect, Peter Christopher Scott Macfarlane, 47, a native of Glasgow, was arrested on Saturday at a remote residence in Applegate, Oregon.

• Two World War II-era airplanes touched wings in midair and crashed near downtown San Antonio, Texas, killing all four people aboard. The two planes were flying in formation with a third vintage plane, which landed safely. No one on the ground was injured.

• A Los Angeles woman accused of severing her sleeping husband's testicles with scissors has been acquitted of the main charges against her. The jury felt that the woman, Aurelia Macias, 35, had been systematically abused by her husband, Jaime, and was likely in fear of her life when the castration occurred, the forewoman said. Mrs. Macias was found out guilty of mayhem and assault with a deadly weapon — charges that could have brought an 11-year prison term. The jury was unable to reach a verdict on a lesser charge of battery, and prosecutors said they would seek another trial on that count.

• Pennsylvania's 1989 Abortion Control Act has gone into effect after five years of legal challenges and a confused two-day enforcement effort last month. The statute requires a 24-hour waiting period, counseling by a doctor on alternatives to abortion, and, for girls under 18, parental consent.

• The first legal battleground to address the health consequences of cigarette smoke on nonsmokers has been created by a unanimous decision of a state appellate court in Florida. A three-judge panel in Miami has ruled that a suit brought in 1991 by 30 former flight attendants of various airlines against eight major cigarette makers could proceed as a class action.

• Massachusetts has turned over 15 schools to private management, including the first schools to be run by the for-profit Edison Project. This is the widest experiment yet in the United States in letting private groups run alternative public schools.

Reuters, AP, LAT, NYT

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GREENPEACE

Paris and Bonn Try To Defuse Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — President François Mitterrand said Sunday that he had spoken with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in an attempt to defuse a diplomatic dispute that arose last week between France and Germany.

A "dialogue" was under way between advisers to the two leaders, the French president said in a statement, aimed at mending fences between the two normally close allies.

In a move highly unusual between friendly nations, Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister, summoned the French ambassador, François Scheer, last Thursday to explain remarks he apparently made about the German attitude toward the European Union.

Mr. Scheer had spoken earlier to German journalists on condition of anonymity.

Relations between the two countries also became strained after Mr. Kohl was omitted from celebrations for the 50th anniversary of the Allied landing in Normandy, which will take place on June 6.

Mr. Mitterrand moved to play down the dispute, saying he had discussed "these issues by telephone with the chancellor last week."

He added: "Our advisers have met. The dialogue is continuing." He said he would meet Mr. Kinkel on Thursday "as has been scheduled for a long time."

Mr. Mitterrand said Mr. Kohl had not asked him for an invitation to the D-Day memorial ceremonies. He said that he and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur were considering what would be the best way to celebrate the 50th anniversary.

Germany abandoned plans last week to hold a joint faraway parade for the Western allies that defended West Berlin during the Cold War and will instead stage a smaller military pageant for the departing troops.

"Sitting, as I have read here and there, that the German government had out of resentment canceled the Berlin ceremonies is not only untrue but it is also an insult to the dignity of a great country like Germany," Mr. Mitterrand said.

Military sources said the idea of a big sendoff was abandoned after Russian troops stationed in East Berlin said they wanted to join in, an idea opposed by the Western allies and West Berliners.

Recalling that cooperation between the two countries had led to the creation of a French-German military corps, "a European corps," Mr. Mitterrand said: "We remain in this spirit."

Mr. Mitterrand said that he and Mr. Kohl had done "lots of work together in the best spirit and we shall continue to do so in the interest of both our countries and Europe."

(AFP, AP)

Protest Vote Is Strong In German Elections

BONN — The Social Democrats retained their overall majority ahead of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in local elections in Schleswig-Holstein state on Sunday, according to computer forecasts.

But the big winners of the vote, the second of 19 in a marathon year of German elections, were the Greens and protest parties as voters showed their dissatisfaction with mainstream politicians.

Projections provided by N-TV news indicated that the Social Democrats had won 38.7 percent of the vote, down more than 4 percentage points from their showing in the 1990 local election in the northern state.

The Christian Democrats won 37.6 percent, a drop of nearly 4 percentage points over 1990, while the liberal Free Democrats, Mr. Kohl's coalition partners in Bonn, won 4.8 percent, down 1.3 percentage points. The Greens took 10.6 percent, up 4.6 percentage points.

Norbert Giesel, a Social Democrat from Schleswig-Holstein, said there was no question that the Social Democrats "had lost lots of votes while the Greens have made major gains."

"The big winners are the Greens and the protest parties," he said. A record 1,266 protest parties — about 70 more than in 1990 — vying for mayors' offices and seats on town and community councils chalked up 3.6 percent, a gain of 2.7 percentage points. A Danish minority party received 2.7 percent.

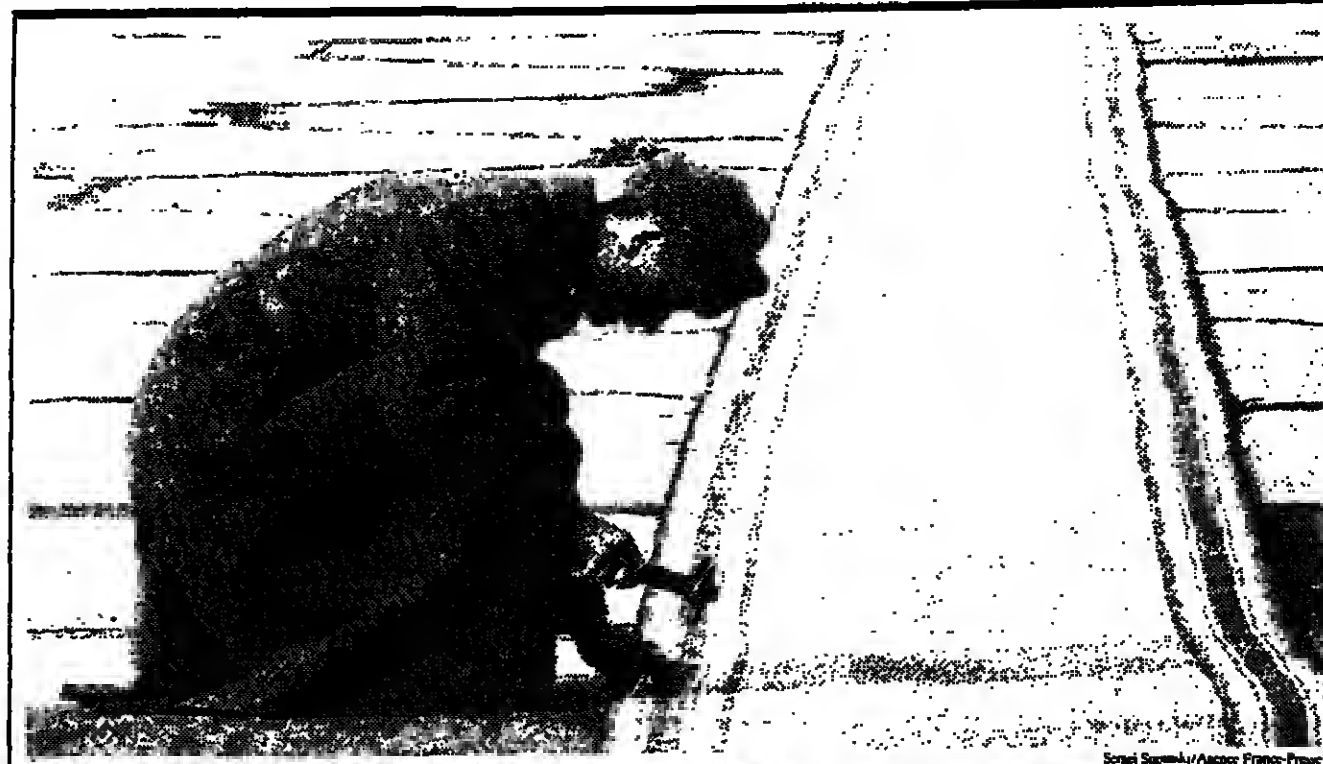
Election officials reported a turnout of about 70 percent. Although the election was dominated by local issues, party strategists in Bonn will be analyzing the results and possible impact on the overall political climate in an election year culminating in the general elections on Oct. 16.

Mr. Kohl, threatened by a strong Social Democratic challenge in the general elections, is seeking to reverse a slump in popularity. In last week's state election in Lower Saxony, the Social Democrats resoundingly defeated the Christian Democrats.

The latest vote was also a test of the Social Democrats' standing in the state after the embarrassing resignation of Björn Engholm as the Social Democratic Party head and Schleswig-Holstein premier last year. He quit over a scandal that has hung over the state since 1987 when the premier at the time, Uwe Barschel of the Christian Democrats, ran a "dirty tricks" state election campaign against him.

Mr. Barschel was found dead, assumed to have committed suicide, shortly afterward. Mr. Engholm won a repeat of the election on a wave of sympathy.

Mr. Engholm was brought down by the belated admission that he concealed advance knowledge of his opponent's smear campaign.



WELCOME TO UKRAINE — A soldier stabilizing a carpet at the Kiev airport Sunday before the arrival of Defense Secretary William J. Perry. Mr. Perry is on a trip to try to spur demilitarization in four nuclear-armed republics of the former Soviet Union.

RIGHTS: China Plays Down Importance of Trade Relations With U.S.

Continued from Page 1

Confronted Washington over its admonitions that time is running out before Mr. Christopher must recommend whether to withdraw China's most-favored-nation trade status by June 3.

In the wake of Mr. Christopher's visit, analysts here see two possibilities as the most likely explanation for Chinese behavior:

• China's leadership is seeking to demonstrate its strength internally by showing a determination to stand up to the United States. From such a position of strength, any concessions on human rights will be easier to sell to hard-liners at home.

• China's hard-liners have already persuaded Mr. Jiang that he does not have to make any concessions to Washington, because a combination of political and economic pressures at home will force

Mr. Clinton to renew China's preferential trade status in June even without evidence of significant progress on rights.

Another factor in China's decision to pull up and re-evaluate its dialogue with the Clinton administration is the unfolding Whitewater investigation in Washington, some analysts have suggested.

A senior Chinese Foreign Ministry official spent much of his time during a luncheon with a visiting New York Times editor last week seeking to understand what potential the Whitewater matter holds for weakening Mr. Clinton's presidency and his ability to conduct foreign policy.

In the interview on Saturday, Mr. Qian appeared to be softening his earlier criticism of Mr. Christopher's mission. He said the meetings during the secretary's four-day visit had "yielded some results"

and were not a waste of time because they afforded Mr. Christopher a chance to reacquaint himself with China after an absence of 10 years.

Mr. Qian and other senior Chinese officials have begun to play down the consequences of losing preferential trade privileges in the American market.

A senior economist and research director for China's State Council, the cabinet-level body under Prime Minister Li Peng, said in an interview last week that a loss of China's preferential trade status in the United States would seriously affect only 10 percent of China's exports.

The research director, Sun Shangkang, said that all of the affected exports could be redirected to Asian markets.

Addressing the same point, Mr. Qian said: "The United States of

ten says that in its trade with China, China runs a \$20 billion surplus. However, such a conclusion is not all that correct."

Much of that trade originates with Hong Kong, Taiwan and other foreign-funded enterprises, including American joint ventures, set up in China to export to the American market, he said. Thus, economic damage from a cancellation of China's trade privileges would have a significant impact on Hong Kong, Taiwan and on the American investor community in China.

"That is why when Secretary Christopher met with representatives of the big companies of the United States" during his visit to Beijing, "all of them voiced their strong opposition to the revoking of China's trade status" because that would undermine their economic interests," the foreign minister said.

He didn't say anything, he talked little — usually he was not a big talker," he recalled. "He left his car keys and asked that I leave them in his mailbox."

When asked whether the doctor mentioned a recent attack on Arabs, Mr. Unger said no.

Mr. Unger, a settler who had been praying that morning at the tomb, said that he had run into Dr. Goldstein briefly during the services.

The doctor had been wearing an army uniform, a pistol, and "it seems to me that he had a mini-Galil," Mr. Unger testified.

He said the doctor had appeared "agitated" and had asked him why the door separating the Jewish prayer area from the mosque was closed even though it was the Jewish holiday of Purim. The door was bolted shut because of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, although usually it was opened on Jewish holidays.

The five-man inquiry commission has repeatedly questioned witnesses about the possibility that Dr. Goldstein entered the mosque through that door.

ISRAEL: New Dirty Word

Continued from Page 1

Americans have immigrated to Israel and stayed.

But the Americans often have a disproportionate influence on the national political and social agenda — from the left as well as the right — because they bring an activism that many other Israelis lack.

On the right, American activists are unmistakable not only at the Khabane-inspired fringes but also among more moderate settlers in the territories.

According to some estimates, 15 percent of the roughly 130,000 settlers are originally from the United States, many of them people who went straight from New York to the West Bank and who have at best a tenuous connection to mainstream Israel. The average Israeli on Saturday is generally less interested in the weekly Bible reading than whether the Maccabi Haifa soccer team won yet again.

But while precise figures are hard to come by, American-Israelis are also prominent in disproportionate numbers in leftist or liberal groups like Peace Now, the New Israel Fund and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel.

"Americans tend to feel that each person can make a difference, and so when they come here many gravitate to grass-roots movements skin to the way they knew back home," said Galia Golan, a political scientist at Hebrew University who immigrated in 1966 and is a leader of Peace Now.

Part of what separates the Americans from others is that, as a group, they did not come here in desperation. In that sense, they live on a different plane from the hundreds of thousands of Moroccan, Russian, Ethiopian, Romanian and others who simply wanted out, whether because of economic hardship or religious persecution.

"To leave America, you have to be extremely committed to your vision of society," said Levi Weisman-Kelman, who came 12 years ago from Manhattan and is a rarity in Israel, a Reform rabbi.

Zeev Chafetz, a Michigan-born writer and 15 years ago a spokesman for the government of Menachem Begin, said: "People who move here are highly motivated ideologically. They want to feel that there's a deeper purpose, whether it's religious or Zionist. So it's not surprising that there's this activism among the Americans."

The Socialists Rebound In French Local Voting

PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's center-right coalition took a comfortable lead in French local elections on Sunday but the opposition Socialists, swept from power in a landslide defeat a year ago, made a modest comeback.

In its first electoral test after a year of recession, rising unemployment and social unrest, Mr. Balladur's coalition won about 45 percent of the vote, slightly improving on its score in the March 1993 general election.

The Socialist Party and its allies won more than 29 percent, up from 20 percent last year, mainly because of a sharp swing by young voters away from the faction-ridden ecologists.

The Communist Party took about 11 percent, the extreme-right National Front 10 percent and ecologists less than 4 percent, according to television computer projections.

Mr. Balladur called the result very encouraging and said it showed that despite a difficult situation, "the French people believe the government is doing everything in its power to get the country back on its feet."

"Some people wanted these elections to be a test for the government," he said on French radio.

"Well, the test has been made. It is not negative, it seems to me it is not negative."

But the Socialist leader, Michel Rocard, hailed "a very clear revival" of the left and said voters had begun to express their discontent with Mr. Balladur's policies.

"The good times are over for the right, the bad times are over for the left," Mr. Rocard said.

Political analysts said the result was heartening for the Socialists without being worrying for the coalition of the conservative Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the center-right Union for French Democracy.

About 60 percent of the 18.5 million eligible voters turned out to elect 2,028 local councilors in metropolitan France's 95 departments, in charge of public services mainly in rural areas.

The two-ballot vote, with a runoff next Sunday, was the first electoral test for Mr. Balladur after a year in power, nearly half way to the presidential election next year. France will also hold European Parliament elections on June 12.

Cantonal elections are usually dominated by local issues, but the Socialists had hoped to cash in on trade union and student mobilization against a new law that allows employers to pay young people less than the minimum wage on "training contracts."

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING



• Ute Lemper, German-born singer who lives in London, Paris and Berlin, is reading "Mein Leben" by Alma Mahler-Werfel.

"This is an incredible story and I'm thoroughly enjoying reading about the numerous husbands the author managed to collect, from Gropius to Gustav Mahler. I also admire the witty style in which this was written."

(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

American water experts and diplomats have been closely involved in mapping out regional water plans for the Middle East. These came to center on the imaginative and patient work of Eric Johnston, who under orders from President Dwight Eisenhower in 1955 authored the water plan that still goes by his name.

Though Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon never all agreed at the same time on the Johnston annual water quotas — Jordan began complaining at the 1990 Madrid peace conference and is still complaining that the 100 million cubic meters it was to receive have sunk to zero — Israel and each neighbor for a time used the Johnston numbers as rough guidelines to pursue their own water goals. In 1964, pan-Arab plans to divert the Banyas and Hasbani rivers, so that

Israel would receive no water from either, brought Israeli military strikes against its neighbors. Had it not been for the fact that the Arab League was unprepared to fight over the issue and that President Nasser of Egypt was enough of a realist to point this out, the 1967 war might have erupted three years earlier.

Unfortunately for all concerned, Jordan's need to dam the Yarmuk River on its frontier with Syria, and build water-storage facilities that would benefit Israel and Syria as well, has never been realized, despite serious financial and technical backing from the United States and international financial institutions, including the World Bank. The elaborately planned but never constructed Maqarin Dam and predecessors have foundered, basi-

cally, on Jordan's unwillingness to support Israeli settlement on the West Bank and Syria's fear of the plans of Turkey, its upstream neighbor on the Euphrates, to curtail its flow into Syria and onward into Iraq.

All the region's states, except Turkey, which is still playing with the idea of piping its healthy water surplus southward and selling it, suffer from growing water shortages. Pollution is also increasing.

Jordan, Syria and Lebanon all have periodic water and power outages and rationing. Israel's planners are mindful of the desertification of the densely populated, Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and the growing salinity of its own and West Bank water sources. They weigh the necessity of diverting more and more water away from agriculture, one of the country's pillars, to drinking water and home and industrial use, and wonder where the incremental water is going to come from.

There are many lessons, hydrological, political and human, in this valuable book. Perhaps the most important for Western planners is that it is useless to seek utopian or even logical solutions to water problems without resolving the political ones first.

John K. Cooley, an ABC News correspondent and author based in Cyprus, wrote this for the International Herald Tribune.

ARAFAF: 'The Peace of the Brave,' PLO Chief Says

Continued from Page 1

In Tunis for more than a week. Recommendations for measures to assure the protection of Palestinians and the presence of foreign observers in the occupied territories were also included in a United Nations Security Council resolution passed Friday. It was one of several conditions sought by the PLO for the resumption of talks.

Palestinian officials had also demanded that 42 Jewish settler families living in six different sites in the center of Hebron, an otherwise Arab city of 110,000, should be moved.

Israel's position, so far, has been to assemble the settlers into one or two locations. But it has maintained that the fate of any Jewish settlements should be the subject of further talks after implementation of the first phase of the peace plan, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Arafat's somewhat optimistic comments were echoed by Uri Savir, the head of the Israeli delegation and director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. He spoke before his departure from Tel Aviv for Tunis, where he arrived Sunday evening.

"If the Palestinians want to implement the declaration of principles, Israel is ready," Mr. Savir said. "That is our main message to their leaders."

The Palestinian leader conceded that much of the Palestinian anger over the Hebron massacre and the slow pace of peace talks had been directed at him.

"Definitely they are blaming me," Mr. Arafat said. "Who else

DEATH NOTICE

PHILLIP Paul Karsh

53, of Albuquerque, New Mexico and Paris, died unexpectedly in New York, February 25th, 1994. He is survived by his wife, Maudine Karsh, sisters, Paula Fisher and Phyllis Karsh, and brother in law, Don Fisher. Because of his lifelong interest in literature and a recent visit to a literary event in Africa, the family requests memorial contributions be made to the Guardian Angels of Gambia, Guinea African youth literacy program, c/o Mrs. Judy Smith, 5456 21st Street N.W., Washington D.C., 20015.

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding:

North (D) K 5 4 3 2 A K 8 7 3 2 WEST Q 7 2 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A K 8 7 3 2 EAST J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 A Q 10 9 4 SOUTH A Q 5 4 2 A Q 7 6 5 4 3 2 WEST leads the heart ten.

WATER AND POWER: The Politics of a Scarce Resource in the Jordan River Basin

By Miriam R. Lowi. 291 pages. \$49.95. Cambridge University Press.

Reviewed by John K. Cooley

NOWHERE is the need to husband the Earth's remaining water resources, to ease thirst and grow food for its exploding population, more urgent than in the Middle East. If a specialist or a general reader had time to read only one book to understand why the region's future, in peace or war, depends so heavily on water, Miriam Lowi's "Water and Power" would be the book. Professor Lowi, on the Princeton University faculty, tells how during her graduate studies, her teacher, Charles Issawi, the eminent economic historian of the Middle East, chuckled when she told him that she wanted to explore the place of water in the seemingly never-ending Arab-Israeli confrontation. "That," he told her, "should keep you busy for a while."

It has, and this book is the proof. Lowi, before exploring the substance of the long and continuing Arab-Israeli contention over the Jordan River basin, the book's main focus, briefly analyzes other cases of riparian dispute: the Euphrates basin conflict, among Turkey, Syria and Iraq; the Indus basin, between India and Pakistan; and the Nile basin, between Egypt, Sudan and seven other African states.

The Jordan dispute, reflected today in the difficulty Israel would have in giving up the water sources it captured from Jordan (West Bank wells; Jordan and Yarmuk river runoff) and from Syria (the Banyas, one of the Jordan's main sources, in the Golan Heights) in the 1967 war, is the book's centerpiece. Among a few points of light in the controversy have been the unpublishable but important multi-lateral meetings on sharing and planning of water resources, held among Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians — the Syrians and Lebanese give primacy to overcoming the political deadlock with Israel before talking seriously about water, and have stayed away.

From the earliest years of pre-state planning by Israel's founding fathers, the United States and

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STUDY the diagrammed deal, and consider how South should play in six hearts after an opening trump lead. If you can solve it, your card play is of a high order, and you do not need lessons, even from Bill Root of Boca Raton, Florida, often described as the world's leading bridge teacher.

He provided the deal, but it will not be found in his series of bridge videotapes.

South's final kangaroo leap to six hearts is overly aggressive, since North is likely to have either three poor trumps or a doubler. But the contract is a good one, because north's trumps are decidedly better than they might be.

After a trumps lead, won with dummy's jack, South must plan to make use of the club suit. All nor-

mal attempts will fail, and the solution is unexpected. At the second trick South must lead a low club from dummy.

It does not matter what the defense does, but assume East wins and leads a diamond. South wins with the ace, crosses to the heart king, and ruffs a low club with a low trump. The clubs are now established, so be can draw the missing trumps and claim the slam, using dummy's spade king as an entry. He makes five trump tricks in his hand, four clubs, two spades and one diamond. If the defense shifts to spades, South must win in hand to preserve the crucial entry to the dummy.

An alternative plan appears to work, but does not. If South immediately cashes two club winners and ruffs a club, permitting an overruff, he can establish clubs but

will have only 11 tricks. It takes an original spade lead, attacking South's communications, to defeat the slam.

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Massacre A Lone Act, Testimony Indicates

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A settler who drove Dr. Baruch Goldstein to the Hebron mosque where he massacred Muslim worshippers last month dampened speculation Sunday that the killer had an accomplice. He testified that the doctor had carried the same type of rifle that the army has said was used in the assault.

The settler, Moti Unger, told an Israeli commission investigating the Feb. 25 slaughter that in his last conversation with Dr. Goldstein, the doctor had given no hint of what he was about to do.

The possibility of an accomplice was raised in testimony last week by three Israeli soldiers who had been guarding the Tomb of the Patriarchs shrine, which contains the mosque. The soldiers said they had seen Dr. Goldstein carrying an "American-made M-16 rifle, not an Israeli-made Galil, the weapon that the army says was used by the killer. Another settler, who arrived after Dr. Goldstein, had carried a Galil, two of the soldiers said.

But Mr. Unger, a security guard at the settlement of Kiryat Arba, said he was sure that Dr. Goldstein had carried a Galil, a claim also made last week by an army officer who was also on duty at the tomb.

On the morning of the massacre, Mr. Unger said, he was called on his jeep road to pick up Dr. Goldstein at a local clinic.

"He looked like he was dressed for army reserve duty, and when I went in he was getting organized," Mr. Unger testified. "He asked if I could take him down to the cave. He had a small gray bag and a mini-Galil. There were two attached clips in the gun, and he had two or three other clips."

After driving home and parking his car, Dr. Goldstein climbed into the jeep for the short ride to the cave, Mr. Unger said.

"He didn't say anything, he talked little — usually he was not a big talker," he recalled. "He left his car keys and asked that I leave them in his mailbox."

When asked whether the doctor mentioned a recent attack on Arabs, Mr. Unger said no.

Mr. Unger, a settler who had been praying that morning at the tomb, said that he had run into Dr. Goldstein briefly during the services.

The doctor had been wearing an army uniform, a pistol, and "it seems to me that he had a mini-Galil," Mr. Unger testified.

He said the doctor had appeared "agitated" and had asked him why the door separating the Jewish prayer area from the mosque was closed even though it was the Jewish holiday of Purim. The door was bolted shut because of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, although usually it was opened on Jewish holidays.

The five-man inquiry commission has repeatedly questioned witnesses about the possibility that Dr. Goldstein entered the mosque through that door.

ISRAEL: New Dirty Word

Continued from Page 1

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Clearing Over Bosnia

The telling aspect of the new accords between Bosnia's Muslims and Croats, and between their new federation and Croatia, is that they were signed in the White House. The ceremony on Friday deepens the Clinton administration's engagement with a crisis it had earlier shunned. The key change came with the president's belated decision to confront the Bosnian Serbs and apply force to relieve Sarajevo. It worked, and this success gave bite to the earlier, diplomatic phase, by which the United States has now pointed two of Bosnia's combatants toward peace and provided leverage to deal with the third, the Serbs. A third phase of extended peacekeeping, in which the United States ought at least to match the example of France and others, is now opening.

The White House agreements require parties that were successively allies, enemies and allies to rise above sheer ethnicity and return at least partly to the coexistence they practiced before the war. This is meant to be done within a framework of respect for minority rights; had this framework been worked out two years ago, a horrendous slaughter might have been averted. For the Muslims, the new arrangements promise to reverse some of the war's "ethnic cleansing" and territorial conquest, to reverse much more would take an

unimaginable measure of foreign intervention. For the Croats, these arrangements are an essential ticket back to Western favor.

Bosnia's Serbs, the war's chief terrorists to this day, sit on their territorial gains but have been put on the political defensive. The United States is finally in the game against them, a little militarily, a lot diplomatically. Russia is newly in the game with them but, so far, is defining their interests in ways promoting accommodation. Their patron state of Serbia is burning badly under sanctions. These should be eased only in phases. First, Bosnia must be patched up; this means substantial Serbian territorial withdrawal. Croatia, which is partly occupied by Serbia, must also be patched up, with due concern for Croatia's own Serbs. War crimes must be prosecuted.

If the prospect in the northern Balkans is looking up, it is still ominous in the southern Balkans. Further Serbian repression of the Albanian majority in Kosovo could set things off. So could an uprising by ethnic Albanians there or elsewhere in the region. Greece's dangerous and punitive hysteria about Macedonia needs to be addressed urgently by Athens' NATO allies. The work done last week in the White House was far from the last of it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Whitewater Matters

From President Bill Clinton on down, important Democrats would have us believe that the Whitewater mess is a confection spun by Republicans with little else to talk about and media types with little else to do. This argument resonates powerfully with many Americans who, the polls say, find Whitewater immensely complicated and irrelevant to the major concerns in their lives.

But there are reasonable people, including many who wish Mr. Clinton well, who believe that Whitewater has raised serious questions that deserve serious inquiry.

This quizzical cohort is not exclusively composed of frustrated Republicans and febrile reporters. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan called for the appointment of a special prosecutor in January, just when Mrs. Clinton was saying that one was necessary.

Thursday, the Senate voted unanimously to hold public hearings, "structured and sequenced" so as not to interfere with the Whitewater special prosecutor, Robert Fiske.

House leaders, who have been stonewalling any hearings, should follow suit. Representatives Dan Rostenkowski and Lee Hamilton, two influential Democrats, have also asserted a congressional interest in the matter. In this they agree with Representative Jim Leach (and that improbable champion of government ethics, Senator Alfonse D'Amato) that Congress has the right to hold hearings as long as they do not undermine Mr. Fiske.

That has pretty much been our stance since Whitewater resurfaced in the news last year. There are interesting and important questions here, and the best person to get to the bottom of them is the special prosecutor.

That said, Congress cannot be restrained forever from examining issues in which it has a legitimate interest — including possible abuses of power by the White House and the malfunctioning of government agencies that are supposed to protect the taxpayer.

Whitewater raises at least two important policy issues that fall within the oversight authority of the House and Senate banking committees. One involves the integrity of the banking system, the other the integrity of its regulators.

The banking issue arises from the 1989 collapse of Madison Guaranty, an Arkansas savings and loan. Madison's failure cost taxpayers \$60 million in bailout funds, a huge loss for a small institution.

About Madison, there are several questions. One is whether a state regulator appointed by Governor Clinton ignored Madison's shoddy lending practices because it was owned by the Clintons' political ally, James McDougal, who was also the Clintons' business partner in Whitewater Development Co. Another is whether some of Madison's funds were used to repay a \$500,000 debt incurred during Mr. Clinton's 1984 re-election campaign for governor, or otherwise benefited the Clintons. A third is whether depositors' funds or campaign funds were used to shore up Whitewater.

Even if all the answers turn out to be yes, Mr. Clinton himself may have been an innocent bystander. But Mr. Fiske and the relevant committees of Congress have a perfect right to find out what Madison was up to, both as a scandal in and of itself and as an illustration of the rot in the soul of the savings and loan system during the careless 1980s.

Any investigation of Madison will inevitably touch on Whitewater Co. itself, not only because Madison money may have been funneled to Whitewater but because the Clintons owned half the business.

Did the Clintons pay the same amount for their half-share as Mr. McDougal paid for his? How much money did Whitewater lose? These questions are important, at least to Mr. Fiske, because they bear on whether the

Clintons received gifts or claimed undeserved tax deductions in connection with Whitewater. The hints from the White House that the Clintons may owe more taxes than they paid only fuel the interest.

Obviously, too, the investigations will touch the Rose Law Firm. Mrs. Clinton represented Madison when it was struggling to stay afloat; Webster Hubbell, who has resigned from his Justice Department post, represented the government in a lawsuit against Madison's accountants after Madison went under.

A key question is whether Mr. Hubbell told the government about the firm's earlier advocacy of Madison, an apparent conflict of interest.

The second big cluster of issues involves the integrity of the regulators who are supposed to protect the public against bad banking practices. The Treasury Department, through the Resolution Trust Corporation, is responsible for cleaning up the savings and loan mess.

A few weeks ago, Treasury officials revealed that they had given the former White House counsel Bernard Nussbaum and other senior aides "heads up" briefings on Resolution Trust's own investigation of Madison — including the RTC's decision to refer the case to the Justice Department for criminal investigation.

Given the Clintons' close political and financial relationship with Madison's owner, those meetings were improper on their face. Mr. Fiske wants to know why they were held and whether they compromised the RTC's independence — a polite way of asking whether justice was obstructed.

The House and Senate Banking Committees have a legitimate interest in the same questions.

Mr. Leach has also expressed concern that the administration may have improperly quashed a field investigation by the Resolution Trust's Kansas City office. And on Wednesday, Stephen Labaton of The New York Times reported that Treasury officials rejected a request by Brian McCormally, a senior investigator in the Office of Thrift Supervision, to open a parallel probe of Madison.

The thrift office has a larger staff and greater enforcement powers than the RTC; Mr. McCormally supervised the inquiry into a Denver savings and loan in which Neil Bush, President George Bush's son, was a principal. Mr. Fiske and the banking committees will obviously want to know why the Clinton administration told Mr. McCormally to go away.

Those are some of the policy questions that make Whitewater a weightier matter than the "bunch of foolishness" James Carville says it is. But there is one more reason why a lot of disinterested people are curious to learn more, and that is the strange behavior of the White House over the past few months.

If the White House has nothing to conceal, openness is the obvious antidote. But from the beginning the White House has been anything but open.

Files disappear from the late Vincent Foster's office, some of them related to Whitewater. Regulators appear for secret briefings. The president's wife and Vice President Al Gore spend days trying to block the appointment of a special prosecutor. Senior assistants are diverted from policy-making to damage control.

All this from a White House crowd that rode into Washington proclaiming a new era of candor. Throw in the resignations of Mr. Nussbaum and Mr. Hubbell and the questions begin to multiply and expand.

One is this: What is the White House trying to hide? That lends an undeniable piquancy to what will inevitably be a complex, drawn-out but thoroughly necessary inquiry.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Off-Camera, the Afghans' Agony Goes On

By Charles Norchi

NEW YORK — Bombs are raining on Afghan civilians. Since January, heavy fighting has been spreading across Afghanistan as a militant fundamentalist prime minister and a former Communist general wage war with a fundamentalist president.

This week, United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali will dispatch a newly appointed personal envoy to try to negotiate an end to the fighting.

The peace effort is long overdue. In Kabul, the Afghan capital, there are house searches, round-ups and rapes, many of them by former mujahidin — the "holy warriors" who fought the Soviet-backed Communist regime during the 1980s — who are allied with one faction or the other.

Militia fighters launch rockets behind a barricade of human corpses. A woman escapes her burning home, leaving behind the bodies of her husband and 4-year-old son.

A man flees his devastated house where 15 family members died, victims of mortar shells. As they try to reach the Pakistani border, his 8-month-old baby freezes to death.

A fundamentalist commander throws 14 people from the roof of a mosque; they were praying incorrectly. Tens of thousands have fled Kabul for refugee camps in Pakistan.

But since January, Pakistan has turned away truckloads of desperate, hungry and shell-shocked Afghans at the border, and they are now camped outside the city of Jalalabad on a harsh, dry and windy plateau near the Khyber Pass.

Local Afghans trained by the United Nations are still removing thousands of land mines and unexploded shells from this desolate place.

Five years after the last Russian troops left, there is still a war in Afghanistan.

The human rights abuses are horrific. Unlike those in Sarajevo, they are not captured by television cameras. The Afghans have been victims of indiscriminate bombing, torture and mutilation.

Restrictions on the rights of women and on freedom of association and expression are on the rise; so is religious intolerance. Nearly 15 million land mines scattered throughout the country continue to maim and kill.

Afghanistan's prime minister, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, is an extremist and a dangerous opportunist who despises the West and for years has cracked the whip in the name of Allah. The United States, and other friends of Afghanistan, gave him that whip by arming

the mujahidin, his allies, during the 1980s.

For the first time, Afghanistan is becoming fertile ground for the breeding and export of militant Islamic fundamentalism. It is the ideology of a desperate people, and the seeds of desperation are taking root. With the virtual breakdown of law and order, radical fundamentalist training camps have been flourishing.

As well as negotiating a solution to the conflict, the UN's new envoy needs to draw up a more complete long-term plan, including disarming irregular forces, creating a salaried Afghan army, stepping up operations to disarm the mines, building schools and hospitals and training Afghan human rights monitors.

Eventually, the United Nations should also sponsor free elections.

Afghans are victims of the games superpowers once played. Collectively we bear responsibility. If something is not done to stop the killing, Afghanistan will only produce refugees, radical fundamentalists and terrorists.

Then surely, some day, Afghanistan will again be our war.

The writer is executive director of the International League for Human Rights. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Why Do North Korea's Neighbors Look So Calm?

By Philip Bowring

SEOUL — The big oaks this week from Northeast Asia is not the latest nuclear-tipped wrangling between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul.

It is a series of visits involving leaders of the three most powerful East Asian nations. These visits say more about what is happening in the region than the overhyped scaremongering coming out of Washington, and indeed the Western press generally, over Kim Il Sung's nuclear program.

On Monday, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa ends a three-day trip to China; back in Tokyo, he will greet the South Korean president, Kim Young Sam, who arrives Thursday.

From Japan, Mr. Kim will go on to Beijing to see President Jiang Zemin. But the headlines in the Western press have been about U.S. fleet movements, debate over sanctions, and a probable resumption of U.S.-South Korean military exercises.

Such drum-beating must be music to the ears of Kim Il Sung, whose only card is to persuade the world that he is both more powerful and more irrational than he really is. The press reports strengthen his ability to bargain for aid and recognition.

In fact, Mr. Kim is an old man who fears the United States and South Korea. Meanwhile, the common interests of China, Japan and South Korea are growing by the day and are unlikely to be thrown off course

by the North Korean nuclear issue. So far, the cooler heads in the U.S. State Department recognize both the limits of Kim Il Sung's threat and the limits of what can be done about it.

But there is no shortage of hawks comparing this issue to the Cuban missile crisis and thus challenging the backbone of the administration.

That is out to imply a lack of concern in Seoul or Tokyo about Pyongyang's nuclear ambitions. Kim Il Sung is not suicidal, but he has miscalculated before. President Kim of South Korea, like Mr. Hosokawa, will urge Beijing to try to persuade Pyongyang to denuclearize.

But China has probably gone as far as it can, short of supporting sanctions or joining a blockade against the North. That looks unlikely, particularly given the poor state of U.S.-China relations. Without Chinese support, sanctions against the impoverished and already isolated North would have limited effect.

For South Korea, Pyongyang's nuclear and missile development is not yet important enough to jeopardize its burgeoning economic relationship with China. Two-way trade is running at \$10 billion a year. Korean investment in China is already \$1 billion. This is mostly in light industry, but Korean giants are now studying large, long-term investments

in cars, steel and infrastructure. Cultural affinity and industrial complementarity outweigh any misgivings that Seoul may have over political stability in China or Beijing's attitude to Pyongyang.

Perhaps more important for Seoul, any mishandling of the nuclear issue could exacerbate South Korea's biggest future problem — the economic integration of the backward North. The sooner a sensible start can be made on helping the North, the better.

For China, the South presents a trade partner with which it has few recent quarrels, one which tries not to mix business and politics. It is also a useful counterweight to Japan.

China probably regards eventual Korean reunification as inevitable, and nothing to be feared. A strong Korea could be a useful ally.

Meanwhile, for a chaotic Russia, Korea is a useful partner. The tie may be practical rather than warm, but it is better than Russia's relationships with Japan and China. There are no territorial issues; trade is growing fast. President Kim will visit Moscow in June.

Japan has interests in developing ties with both China and Korea. It trails other nations in investing in China, but its deteriorating relations with America could change this. It will find a receptive audience in China.

Troubling Signs of a Sense of Cultural Superiority

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — As if Bill Clinton did not have enough to worry about, the U.S. president has brushed into a diplomatic hornet's nest that pits the urban American teenager's passion for graffiti against an Asian society's demand for conformity and rigid public order.

Singaporean graffiti is not a movie about rock and roll music in Asia. It is a story about an exaggerated love and order conflict in a modern state that fears for its physical and cultural survival. That reflex has inflicted a draconian punishment on Michael Fay, 18, of Dayton, Ohio.

But the drama surrounding Mr. Fay also reflects the continuing sense of cultural superiority many Asians (Chinese in particular) feel toward many foreign nations (America in particular). And it contains echoes of the newly ominous clash between China and the United States over human rights.

The acts of vandalism of which Mr. Fay has been convicted represent appalling and dangerous behavior in straitlaced Singapore, which smugly covets the prosperity and calm it has achieved after the destruction of World War II and the Malay guerrilla campaign. The authorities decided to make Mr. Fay a horrible example. He was sentenced to six lashes on the buttocks with a moistened rattan cane, four months in prison and a \$2,230 fine.

The colonial-era form of flogging, administered by an official trained in martial arts using a half-inch (1.2 centimeters) thick cane, leaves permanent scars and frequently throws prisoners into shock.

The United States has registered a protest, but Mr. Clinton told Mr. Fay's punishment "extreme" and

is seeking clemency for the youth. Other U.S. officials said that Washington would react sharply if the flogging was carried out.

In a confession that he subsequently said was coerced and false, Mr. Fay admitted to spray-painting 18 cars, throwing eggs at and switching license plates on other vehicles.

In a society that frowns on chewing gum in public and bans foreign newspapers that question minor aspects of the Singaporean way of life, these acts stirred outrage.

"We do not have a situation where acts of vandalism are commonplace, as in cities like New York, where even police cars are not spared the acts of vandals," the Singapore Home Affairs Ministry said in a statement that

vigorously defended the sentence.

But more is being expressed in such statements, and the flogging sentence itself, than a determination to let car owners and insurers sleep soundly at night in Singapore. In ways that make France's resistance to American cultural imperialism so much fun and games (which it is), Asian countries are actively challenging the encroachment of an emerging global culture on their traditional mores.

It is possible to make too much of the clash of civilizations and cultures as the root of complex economic, strategic and political struggles. Theories that future world wars will spring inevitably from cultural differences do so.



By HEUNG in London Zeeber (Singapore), C&W Syndicate.

Now Let the Whitewater Show Begin

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — Let the hearings begin, and try not to be distracted by the sideshow.

There are film-famers and exhibitionists and freak shows aplenty under the big top called Whitewater, a hyper-charged convergence of movers and shakers from the Ochs and the power elite of the Washington Beltway.

The New York Times tells us about Mr. Bone, "who was known as Red," a professional poker player who served as Hillary Rodham Clinton's broker as she speculated in cattle futures. And there is Senator Alfonse D'Amato, a born-again ethics lawyer who has made a big splash as a pitcher whipping up interest in Whitewater with specious references to Watergate.

Everyone is pointing fingers. President Bill Clinton lost his cool in Boston over the fact that the Republicans are treating him so badly. At a \$1,000-a-plate dinner on Monday, he pounded a lecture with his fist as he angrily asked, "Why... are we confronted in this administration with an opposition party that just stands up and says, 'No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no, no'?"

The sharks in the Republican con-

gressional delegation do seem to be perpetually chomping over the Clintons' discomfort. Others are less discreet. Rachel Abrams, the wife of former Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Abrams, who was convicted of perjury in the Iran-Contra scandal, wrote in The Washington Times that she understood the pain the Clintons must be enduring and the difficulty they must have sleeping. She then added, "I know all this and the thought of it makes me happy."

The press is demanding to know why the administration acts as if it were hiding something, and reports are coming out about what might be out there that something might be.

And so, hearings. Once they get under way, somewhere amid the histrionics and the shenanigans, the stoic walling and the obfuscation, some truths should emerge about the widespread and corrosive relationships between powerful government officials and powerful private interests. That is the essential problem of Whitewater, and one of the essential problems of government.

Representative Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican, is eloquent on this.

Using the savings-and-loan debacle as an illustration, he said: "Alleged defenders of the little guy in America politics found themselves advancing the interests of a small number of owners of financial institutions which were run as private piggy banks for insiders. The intertwining of greed and ambition turned democratic values upside down."

At the moment the interests of the Clintons and of the public conflict. Bill and Hillary Clinton do not want to be embarrassed, or worse, by revelations about Whitewater. They say they have done nothing wrong, and that may be true. But Americans need to know that their government represents them, and not some cabal of big money interests and political insiders. Whitewater is about more than criminal wrongdoing. It is about whether Americans can trust the president and the first lady.

If the Clintons come out of the hearings with minor bruises, they will be able to move ahead with renewed vigor, and the press and the Republicans will look foolish. If the Clintons do not come out of this in good shape, the crisis of confidence in government will be enormous. Either way, let the hearings begin.

The New York Times.

Someone Tell the Pentagon

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The new Clinton Pentagon is reverting to an old alarm — the Russians are coming — to tell its defense program.

It is doing so in the absence of a showing that, in the classical military sense, the Russians are coming at all. While the American military grows of being a few billion underfunded, the Russian military is still strained. Its new budget of \$22 billion, less than half of what would keep it even with last year, is less than a tenth of the American level. Its future is bleak beyond American imagining.

A year ago, Les Aspin, then the U.S. defense chief, was coining that Russia might go "ultranationalistic, hostile and authoritarian." But he drew no hard political conclusions from it. Now Mr. Aspin's successor, William Perry, has hooked on to the under-

ably soaring Moscow political climate as an argument for the administration's military purposes.

In a speech March 14, Mr. Perry said that Russia could yet emerge "as an authoritarian, militaristic, imperialistic nation, hostile to the West." He added, "In such a situation, we could indeed see a renewal of some version of the old Cold War, Russia without the Warsaw Pact but still with a formidable nuclear arsenal."

On the premise that this prospect can be avoided, the Pentagon is pushing a variety of cooperative security programs — weapons dismantlement, nonproliferation, safety, communication — designed in the first instance to reduce the nuclear threat. The Perry signature is a heavier emphasis on a strategy of "hedging" against a worst-case outcome in Moscow.

One American hedge is to slow the pace of strategic arms reductions under START-2 to the pace of Russian reductions, even while continuing unilateral reductions of less modern systems under START-1.

The "most important" hedge is the American defense program. Some spending items, co-opts Mr. Perry, "cannot be justified by the current threats we see in the world today. And when I defend our budget in Congress, I am asked... how can we justify spending on threats that do not now exist. And the answer to that, basically, is some military capabilities have such a long lead time that we have to spend money on them now even though we don't need them right away if we think there's some plausible possibility of needing them five or 10 years in the future."

Research and development constitutes one such item. Another is maintenance of "a minimum essential defense industrial infrastructure," particularly for nuclear weapons. Certain weapons are on the list — nuclear submarines, Trident missiles and tank improvements — to, again, keep the industrial base warm.

R&D, an industrial base, production capabilities: The experts will, one hopes, argue out the details. The rest of us are left to mull over the urgency of defense insurance when, as Mr. Perry acknowledges in regard to the submarines, "the current threat and our current replacement needs don't justify building new submarines until the year 2000."

A Russian military that is being invoked rather arbitrarily. Is there not a more straightforward and contemporary way to make defense decisions? That Russia's reformers are on the defensive is undisputed. The climate is indeed sour, Russian diplomacy is visibly becoming more assertive.

But there are brighter as well as darker colors on the Russian scene. No single outcome is ordained. Russian foreign policy has its imperial aspect, but in the conspicuous instance of Yugoslavia it is proving responsive to Western concerns, and on the sensitive issue of Latvia it is shapely up, too.

Mr. Perry does not address the central matter of how the Russian military might manage to survive and reverse, in a form threatening American interests, the continuing decimation of its industrial base, as well as of its uniformed forces. He makes a case for a vigorous and realistic American diplomacy, but not for greater American military power with which to contend against a Russia again conducting "an antagonistic global rivalry."

In short, the United States may face an irregular pattern of Russian cooperation and competition in global diplomacy, but signs are lacking that it faces a drive by the Russian military to expand Russian influence beyond the gray areas of the "near abroad" — the old Soviet Union. The United States needs a defense force suited to the real world — no less, no more.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: An Imperial Bet

BERLIN — At the last Parliamentary dinner of Count Caprivi's palace, His Majesty expressed the conviction that the Russian Commercial Treaty would find a majority in the Reichstag. This view Baron von Stumm, the German "Iron King," combated in the most decided manner. The Emperor then called out in his impulsive way, "Will you bet a dinner?" "Done!" And it was arranged that the loser should pay a dinner for the company. A few days later the treaty passed the Reichstag. The "Iron King" of course paid the bet and treated the Emperor and his friends to a sumptuous meal.

1919: Cleaning Up Paris

PARIS — Owing to frequent complaints made by Parisians residing in the Montmartre district, the police last night (March 20) started a cleaning-up campaign and raided a number of saloons, arresting many sus-

pects. One place visited by the Paris police officials, who were assisted by American detectives, was the Café du Dome, in the boulevard Montparnasse, formerly a favorite resort of American art students. Here the authorities scrutinized the papers of 200 persons, 150 of whom were foreigners. Among the individuals arrested were 4 Russians.

1944: Vichyite Executed

ALGIERS — [From our New York edition.] Pierre Pucheu, onetime Vichy Minister of the Interior, was executed here at dawn today (March 20) by a firing squad, in accordance with the verdict of a special military tribunal which nine days ago found him guilty of collusion with the enemy in serving in the Vichy regime. It was the first execution by the French Committee of National Liberation government headed by General Charles de Gaulle, of a member of the Vichy government and collaborationist with the Germans.

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Hollands Mar	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Mar	11%	97	125%	1.5
Alaska Apr	11%	97	125%	1.5
Alaska May	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Jun	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Jul	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Aug	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Sep	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Oct	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Nov	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Dec	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Jan	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Feb	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Mar	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Apr	11%	97	117%	1.5
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Alaska Nov	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Dec	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Jan	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Feb	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Mar	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Apr	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska May	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Jun	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Jul	11%	97	117%	1.5
Alaska Aug	11%	97	117%	

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 18.

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Alcatel-Lucent	30	73	104	159	171	180	184	189	194	199	204	209	214	219	224																			

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THE TRIE

Year	Latin America	North America
1960	25%	20%
1970	30%	22%
1980	35%	25%

CURRENCY

[illegible]

1.67	-13	GlucB1	11.80	-35	InVerA1p	12.39	-59	GNMA1	7.56	+41	IntFXin n	23.20	-04	Muticpl x	7.23	+01
1.67	-12	GlucB1	10.69	-02	MutIA1	13.77	-28	Growth n	20.83	-20	MATEBD	10.47	+05	MutH	5.31	+01
					MutIA1	13.90		MutD n	9.16	+03						

6 MAY 1962

WINDS: Amm...

UAL: Risk...

OS: How...

OTC n	15.70	+16	Rushmore Group	IncReA	9.51	+01	Growth n	23.95	+09	Quincy	5.61	+03		
SoftCh n	20.29	+64	AmGas n	11.95	+15	IMA	17.01	-34	HerIn n	10.99	+10	Envic	5.61	+03
ST Bdn	4.96		USC n	8.74	-02	Ima			Ima n			Ima n	10.03	-10

21	SpecGr	12.07	+0.12	VA TF n	11.13	+0.06	MuFL A	12.33	+0.03	TRENT	37.83	+0.08	Income x	10.39	-0.05
14	SpecGr	10.89	+0.01	RYB Nova	10.61	+0.09	MuFL A	13.15	+0.06	TRENT	18.00	-0.01	Income x	13.63	-0.12
13	Td-Free n	9.48	+0.22	SpecWidn	9.78	-	MuLda	4.64	+0.02	TREINT	10.35	+0.03	William Penet	-	-
							MuLda B	6.64	-	TREINT	10.35	-0.04	Penet x 0.11 M	0.19	-

TxFrs	10.68	+01	SBC WGR	16.34	+06	MunRA	13.68	+05	Ultrap	27.94	+22	PATG	11.02	+01
TxFrs	10.68	+02	SBC Frnd			MUNJ A	13.59	+06	USGVSH	n/a	-01	Quality	10.82	+03
TxFrs	1.30	+01	CopGrn	6.11	+06	MUNY A	13.17	+04	Volut	5.71	+07	USG	10.44	+03

US Ind	5.25	- .02	Convrtbl n	12.22	+ .11	SHTSY	4.08	- .01	Vista n	10.76	+ .28	US Gov	10.98	+ .31
US Long	10.24	- .02	SSSF n	15.72	+ .17	USGWA	13.28	+ .03	US Large Stk	n5.21	+ .05	Wood Struers		
VA TEL	10.80	+ .33										Winf In	10.20	- .04

Primry Tn	11.61	+17	Bofort p	12.45	+07	SmbRSHD	10.84	+06	AgrvGth n20.7b	+38	WinGr tn	11.13	+20	
Prudcl Pres:			Bond np	10.74	-01	SmbRSHG F	9.99	+06	Balancg n	12.47	+04	WinAT p	9.91	+03
Phadrl	11.01	+11									WlnAT b	13.73	+12	

OWGP	13.35	+1.11	Bainbr p	10.20	-0.01	SoGen Funds	---	CABd n	10.42	+0.22	WinGn n	12.59	---	
GovtPr	9.59	+0.53	CapGr n	12.27	+0.19	Gold	11.51	+0.12	Const n	23.73	+0.07	WinAG n	16.38	+0.25
InsTex	10.03	+0.05	CorpDn pm	1.99	---	Intl	23.77	+0.17	GNMA	10.05	---	Woodward Fds	---	---

SP 100	13.22	+12	GNIA p	9.70	-01	Oysec	11.06	+02	Gold n	9.16	-02	Bond	10.08	+21
TEPR	9.02	+04	IntmEd p	10.20		Society Funds			GrInc n	9.16	+58	Eofdx	11.31	+11
PRIMBS	9.02	+02	ShiCo n	9.00	-01	Balance			GrVal	10.63	+12	GrVal	11.35	+08

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Govt	11.14	+04	ASIC	10.36	+02	Ltd In	10.25	-01	TXFin	9.36	+05	GRGP	11.83	+25
Growth	37.41	+39	NIGCP	12.23	+21	OH RegS	15.05	+17	TXEIT n	12.78	+06	Cifinc	10.41	..
Managed	12.01	+08	PA Mun	10.04	+02	OH TE	10.07	-05	TXEIT n	12.60	+06			

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12	PrograVI	10.95	+13	SIFE Trust	3.93	-06	US Govtn	10.97	-01	VST Master:		VonEF	18.82	-10
12	PiffXdlnc	n.90	-02	SIT Funds:			Vorstk	12.13	+11	Asia	10.25	VonIBV	11.67	-23
12	PfEIMail	10.85	+22	GAB	25.94	-21						Wright		

Prov Inv Counsel	Growth n	13.14	+ .81	SAM SC	14.30	+ .57	EuroAmr	9.64	- .31	Curtin	10.44	+ .02
EndGrVt 11.01	Infl	14.97	- .25	SAM Vol n	18.23	+ 1.90	Equity	20.70	+ .38	GvObn	13.56	- .03
EndGrVt 11.01							IncGro	12.55	+ .11	NyBus	10.23	- .73

01	InstrGr	11.90	+15	100-fee	7.85	+01	SotTrVncd	10.35	-01	ImtModin	6.95	-11	JrBChx	12.35	+05
01	SmCapGr	13.36	+29	US Gov	10.53	-02	SotTrVncsl	10.67	+13	UnivDf	10.67	-10	Nearbdn	10.51	-03
03	PrudSoc n p	7.79	+19	STI Closes			SotTrVncsl	10.67	+13	UnivDf	10.67	-10	Nearbdn	10.51	-03

Prudential Funds	BofTr n	10.11	- .52	SoPrCsh	9.70	-	LTTE	8.81	- .01	QuiCar	12.80	+ .11
NICHA	CanGrI p	12.70	- .10	Storacochs Funds	-	-	Anglin	9.11	- .04	SoiBoC nix	15.14	+ .16
NICH8	CanGrT	12.73	+ .10	Avalar	10.48	-		8.73	-	TotPR n	12.43	- .01

Adj A1	9.60	INGBT	10.28	-01	CA TF In	10.17	-01	INT IE	8.34	+01	Yackmn np	9.76	+12	
BlackGv	9.44	-01	INGBl n p	10.21		CA TF	10.68	-01	PanEuro	8.19	-01	YanGlob	9.34	-05
								STGvSoc	4.97					

EquiA	10.32	+05	INGVLP	10.73	+03	CrpStk n	33.46	+13	ST TaxEx	7.75	+01	Zweig Funds:		
EquiA p	14.24	+13	SimbFo	10.71	-02	DynIn	11.23	-18	United Funds:			StratA	12.97	+10
EplncA	14.22	+15				CrpAAA	10.00					25 AnnA	14.29	+18

17	FICHA	11.48	+11	ST BdrTrn	9.96	-01	Gthinc	15.17	-33	ACCTGTRV	7.40	-10	ZS MAA	12.37	+05	
05	GODA	14.00	-14	SMITTrn	9.90		USGOV	14.97	-01	Bond x	6.14	-03	ZS GVA	10.14	-01	
29	CIAMA	1.84	-m	UNITTrn	10.42	-06	VOC	14.97	-01	Conting	x 21	58	11	ZS GVA	10.14	-01

027	GLITA I	14.27	+ .01	Volinc p 10.45	+ .09	Stonish Invst		GoldGwt x	9.76	+ .12	ZFAP	12.96	+ .10	
028	GVPIA tp	8.96	- .02	Selec Foods		Equity n	72.31	+ .74	GwtSec	5.31		StratB	12.91	+ .10
029	CV											Z5 Apob	14.68	+ .17

14	GROUP p	12.90	+19	Conf Frn	11.90	+10	Fxd Inm n	20.79	+01	High Inc	9.47	-05	ZS MAB	12.35	+04
	MAYIDA sp	8.63	..	Equity n	13.96	+17	Gfx Inm n	19.20	-01	Income p	7.55	..	ZS GvB	10.12	-01

25.70 -1.11 ZSPB 1745 4.10

... ..

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Bank Export Import Indonesia	\$159	1999	1.20	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.625% (Nasdaq)
European Investment Bank	\$100	2002	1/4	—	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5%, maximum 8%. Note price variable. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding notes, rising total amount to \$600 million. Fees not disclosed. (Kicker, Prebly Int'l)
Hydro-Quebec	\$300	1999	libor	99.18	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15% (CS First Boston)
Instituto Nacional de Industria	\$150	1999	1/16	99.80	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Korea Development Bank	\$200	1999	0.30	99.95	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Industri Bank of Japan)
New Zealand	\$1,000	1999	1/4	99.78	—	Below 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1996. Fees 0.15% (Denominations \$100,000, US\$)
Nippon Kinzoku Company	\$100	1998	0.275	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations \$100,000. (Fuj Int'l Finance)
Pemex	\$200	1997	2.05	100	—	Over 3-month Libor, within defined range. Noncallable. Fees 0.375% (Chase Investment Bank)
Pemex	\$200	1997	0.85	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.375% (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Japan Airlines	¥10,000	1998	1/4	100%	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (JAL Int'l)
Fixed-Coupons						
Crédit Local de France	\$200	1999	6 1/4	99.78	99.53	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations \$10,000. (Fuj Int'l)
Freeport Terminal (Maha)	\$205	2009	7 1/2	99.861	—	Semiannually. Sinking fund to start in 1999. Fees 0.50% (Bankers Trust Int'l)
Ford Credit Europe	DM 200	1999	6	101.55	—	Reaffirmed at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Merrill Lynch)
Philips Electronics	FF 1,000	2002	6 1/4	101.025	—	Reaffirmed at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 13% (Cibit Commercial de France)
Austria	fl. 200,000	2004	8 1/2	100.15	98.40	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Deutsche Bank)
European Investment Bank	DF 300	2002	6	100.35	98.15	Reaffirmed at 99.60. Noncallable. Fees 1% (Rabobank Nederland)
Bank voor Nederlandse Gemeenten	CS 150	1997	6 1/4	101.035	—	Reaffirmed at 99.85. Noncallable. Fees 13% (ABN-Arro Bank)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	CS 150	1997	6 1/4	100%	—	Reaffirmed at 98.975. Noncallable. Fees 13% (Wood Gundy)
BNP Pacific Australia	Aus 75	1997	6 1/2	100.675	98.95	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2% (Hambros Bank)
Mitsubishi Corp. Finance	¥10,000	1997	3	100	—	Interest will be 3% until 1996, thereafter 3.80%. Callable at par in 1997. Fees 0.1875% (JAL Int'l)
Equity-Linked						
Bunka Shutter Co.	\$100	1998	1	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at \$0.25 per share and at 106.95 yen per dollar. Fees 2 1/2% (Nasdaq Int'l)
Mitsubishi Oil Company	\$250	1998	1 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set March 24. (Yamauchi Int'l)
Too Corp.	\$150	1998	1 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 7.27 yen per share and at 107.30 yen per dollar. Fees 2 1/2% (Nasdaq Europe)
Uniden Corp.	\$160	1998	1	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 3.92 yen per share and at 106.95 yen per dollar. Fees 2 1/2% (Nasdaq Int'l)
Daiwa Int'l Finance	¥50,000	1998	2 1/4	100	—	Coupon will be 2 1/4% in first year, declining by 0.25% yearly. Noncallable. Conversion price: Daiwa Bank's shares at 1,097 yen per share, a 10% premium. Fees 2 1/2% (Sakabara Brothers Int'l)

BONDS: Amid Slump, Investors Turn to Alternatives

Continued from Page 9

operation is that the corridor also floats. At each three-month coupon reset, the corridor is set at 50 basis points above LIBOR and 25 basis points below LIBOR and 25 basis points above. This provides investors somewhat more protection than existing corridor issues that have preset adjustments to the range.

The corridor floaters have performed badly during the sell-off

because most had an initial ceiling of 4 percent on the initial coupon. Three-month LIBOR is currently 3.875 percent and at the growing risk of holding paper paying no interest, holders dumped the notes as the interbank rate rose close to the ceiling. Traders said prices fell 3 to 4 percent, compared with declines of 1 1/2 percent on fixed-coupon two-year paper.

As for the Pomer deal, critics complained that it was flawed because investors who like the high

coupons on emerging-market paper are uncomfortable with structured deals, while investors who want the enhanced income of structured issues prefer paper from top-rated issuers.

Investors preferring structured deals were offered \$100 million of eight-year collateral paper from the European Investment Bank. Interest was set at 25 basis points below six-month LIBOR but the coupon will never be less than 5 percent nor more than 8 1/4 percent.

MUTUAL: Risks Rise as Funds Reshape U.S. System

Continued from Page 9

fund shares, up from 6 percent in 1990.

So far, that shift has had benign consequences for the economy. More households have been able to benefit from the rising stock and bond markets.

In addition, mutual funds have been big buyers of corporate bonds and of initial public stock offerings, which have helped reduce the debt burden on many companies and finance new corporations.

Looking ahead, however, the side-effects may not be benign. A rapid rise in interest rates that pushed down bond and stock prices while increasing the returns on insured savings accounts and certificates of deposit could have

small investors fleeing the mutual funds for the safety of banks.

"Will households simply reduce money flows to mutual funds or will there be large-scale liquidation of fund assets?" Mr. Hale asked. "If the household sector does liquidate equity funds in response to higher interest rates, will it set in motion a self-reinforcing downward spiral in equity prices as falling share prices encourage yet more liquidation? If there is a slump in stock and bond prices, will households curtail their consumer spending by more than in past business cycles because of wealth losses?"

Since the Federal Reserve Board pushed up short-term interest rates in February, there has not been a massive sell-off of securities by net-

vous mutual fund shareholders.

But Mr. Hale said that could change as rates move higher. "Go out a year," he said. "Say that short-term rates go to 5 percent or 6 percent. That would do a lot of damage to the stock market." He added: "Then you would have a bear market that would be greatly magnified by the mutual-fund factor."

Many Wall Street analysts said they expected families to suffer severe reductions of their net worth in such an event. Mr. Hale estimated that households have 60 percent of their discretionary funds in stocks and bonds.

If household wealth declined precipitously with the securities markets, the current economic recovery could be endangered.

FUNDS: How Schwab Is Branching Out

Continued from Page 9

fund shares to another as among stocks.

By attacking fees and challenging funds with heavy commissions, Mr. Schwab is threatening the easy profits that the mutual fund industry has enjoyed for more than a decade. With more than 2,000 new One Source accounts being opened daily, Charles Schwab Corp., already the largest discount broker, with \$100 billion in customer assets, is on its way to becoming a mutual fund giant.

"Between Fidelity and Vanguard, you will have one more very large competitor — Schwab," said Guy Moszkowski, an analyst with Sanford Bernstein & Co.

That is what Mr. Schwab wants. Looking for new ways to grow, he divined that power in the crowded fund industry is shifting from those who manage funds to those who find new ways to sell them.

"We're not out to manufacture funds, but to distribute them," Mr. Schwab said in an interview in his office overlooking San Francisco Bay. "There are great funds out there. And we'll add new customers that they never had before."

For the funds in One Source, Mr. Schwab has become the devil they love. His program gives a powerful boost to a whole tier of the expense of more costly ones sold by brokers, banks and big fund families. Funds in One Source get millions in new dollars, but with trade-offs.

Mr. Schwab keeps all the customer names to himself — and the chance to sell other products to them. Many say One Source is breaking the bonds of loyalty and

familiarity — the "warm and fuzzies" in industry jargon — that have cemented customers to specific fund families. Some fear Mr. Schwab could gobble up their clients if the markets go sour and they flee to Mr. Schwab's money-market funds, the only ones allowed in One Source.

One Source is not Mr. Schwab's first encounter with mutual funds. Since the mid-1980s, Mr. Schwab has sold hundreds of no-load funds through its brokerage operation, but charged a broker's fee. This was offered as a convenience to Mr. Schwab's customers — and given the name Mutual Fund Marketplace — but it did not fit a company that prided itself on low prices. "We were offering the public the highest-cost way to buy no-load funds," Mr. Schwab said. "It never sat well with me."

That program still exists, and now has around \$17 billion in assets under management. But what sets One Source apart was the decision to have the funds themselves pick up the fees — about 25 basis points, or 25 cents, for every \$100 that comes to them through One Source.

Of course, asking funds to pay when they never had before wasn't easy. "We thought they were crazy," said Gregory Contino, marketing vice president at Founders Asset Management Inc.

Eight fund families signed on with Schwab initially and money is now flowing into One Source at the rate of about \$35 million a day. One Source recently passed its break-even point of \$10 billion in assets, ahead of schedule. Last year, it accounted for a remarkable 6.4 percent of all fund sales handled by brokers — and the hard

marketing began only last summer.

Even though the funds pay Mr. Schwab for marketing and distribution, they say the amount is pretty much what they would spend to lure new customers with their own marketing. But One Source enables them to find customers that they can't always find on their own.

Most report that 10 percent to 20 percent of all new dollars are coming through Mr. Schwab.

There are some notable holdouts from One Source. Vanguard Group, the second-largest family after Fidelity, has an unusual shareholder-owned, nonprofit structure and would find its razor-thin operating margins wiped out by paying Mr. Schwab.

"We do for two basic points what Schwab does for 25," said Brian Mattes, a spokesman. "We're not like the small funds where it makes sense to pay for distribution."

T. Rowe Price, the fourth-largest direct marketer, similarly sees no need for One Source — even though it, like Vanguard, sells no-load funds through Schwab brokers, at a fee to the customer.

Meanwhile, Fidelity has directly matched One Source, but its product is less successful. Fidelity's Funds Network also sells more than 200 no-load funds on the same "no fee" basis as Mr. Schwab does. "They have a nice little niche product with One Source, and we thought it was nice enough to match," said Sorvino of Fidelity. But only nine outside families have signed up, the program has only about \$4 billion in assets (some from an earlier program that charged fees) and nearly 90 percent of the sales are of Fidelity funds.

N.Y. Fed Stays Wary Of Inflation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — The Federal Reserve Board must remain on guard against inflation because a surge in U.S. prices would have catastrophic social effects, the head of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.

"We cannot afford to risk a surge in inflation," William J. McDonough said Saturday, adding that a "dismal" national savings rate and a rising tide of government debt increased the potential for rising inflation to irritate social ills.

Speaking at a conference on the role of savings in economic growth, Mr. McDonough said the low national savings rate leaves people with little money to spend on social needs such as care for the elderly and education. He pointed out that retired people living on fixed incomes and low-income workers with little disposable income suffer most in an environment of high or rising inflation.

"Given both its macroeconomic and social implications, inflation must remain subdued," he said. "The Federal Reserve must not permit an acceleration in the rate of inflation."

He said the Fed must find the balance between controlling inflation and choking off economic growth.

Making the task difficult is the federal budget deficit, he said. Even under the most optimistic projections, the size of the deficit relative to gross national product will stay well above the pre-1980 level of 1.5 percent, he added.

Also at the conference, Edward Kelley, a Federal Reserve Board governor, said the North American Free Trade Agreement could allow U.S. banks to open branches in Canada and Mexico.

But he cautioned that careful regulation and supervision would be needed to ensure safe lending practices were followed. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

All Eyes on FOMC Meeting Rate Increase Could Stabilize Bond Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board's action — or inaction — on interest rates this week will be the key to price moves in government securities markets, traders and analysts said.

Last week, the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was little changed, finishing at 91

increase in the federal funds rate, which banks charge each other for overnight loans.

"We've spent the better part of six weeks obsessing about this," said Frederick Sturm, an economist at Fidelity Securities. "The market has already priced in at least another 25-basis-point move and more likely more."

Some economists said they thought the Fed might decide bigger is better and push up the federal funds rate by 50 basis points, instead of 25. Others said they thought the Fed might also increase the discount rate, which it charges on loans to commercial banks, to 3.50 percent from the current 3.00 percent.

Analysts said a bigger increase would cause a sell-off of short-term debt. But it also would flatten the yield curve, the difference between long- and short-term yields, as the apparent resolve of the Fed to fight inflation reduced the premium investors demanded for long-term investments.

Another possibility is no tightening at all from the Fed. That viewpoint gained some adherents last week because February reports showed inflation in check. Talk that Fed policymakers were concerned about the bond market's poor performance in the wake of the first tightening also fueled sentiment the Fed may hold rates steady. (Knight-Ridder, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Schrempf Seen as Successor When Daimler's Reuter Moves

Reuters

BONN — Jürgen Schrempf, chairman of Deutsche Aerospace AG, will probably succeed Edzard Reuter as head of Deutsche Aerospace's parent company, Daimler-Benz AG, next year, according to German news reports.

Monday's editions of Der Spiegel magazine and Die Welt newspaper said Mr. Schrempf, 49, would probably replace Mr. Reuter, 66, as chairman of Europe's biggest industrial group. Mr. Reuter's contract expires in 1995.

The reports said Mr. Reuter would continue to influence the company by replacing Hilmar Kopper, the chief executive of Deutsche Bank, as chairman of Daimler's supervisory board.

■ **Bundesbank Policy Hit**

The chief economist of Germa-

ny's largest commercial bank criticized the Bundesbank on Sunday for its reluctance to lower interest rates. Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

Norbert Walter, of Deutsche Bank, wrote in the newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung that retreating inflation and the signing of wage agreements with labor unions leave the central bank room to cut rates.

"What is hindering a swift reduction of short-term interest rates which are set by the Bundesbank?" Mr. Walter said.

In another newspaper, the Bild, Günter Radtke, the economics minister of Germany, predicted unemployment would fall below 4.0 million people in 1995 but that more jobs would be lost this year. German unemployment stood at 4.04 million people in February.

Euro Disney Draw Falls by 1 Million

The Associated Press

PARIS — About 1 million fewer people visited Euro Disney during the amusement park's second year, partly because of closure rumors, the park's chairman, Philippe Bourgaoin, said in an interview released Saturday. By the second anniversary, April 12, attendance "should be around 9.5 million," he told the Journal de Dimanche, down from the first-year figure of 10.5 million.

Still the No. 1 paid tourist draw in Europe, the park lost about \$930 million during its financial year ending last September.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes				Money Rates			
United States	Mar. 15	Mar. 11	Chg.	United States	Mar. 18	Mar. 11	
DJ Indus.	3,956.55	3,862.70	+0.95	Discount rate	3.00	3.00	
DJ Indus.	3,956.55	3,862.70	+0.95	Prime rate	6.00	6.00	
DJ Trans.	1,722.74	1,721.84	+0.90	Federal funds rate	3 1/4	3 1/4	
S & P 500	426.31	422.74	+0.57	3-month	2 1/4	2 1/4	
S & P 500	426.31	422.74	+0.57	6-month	2 1/4	2 1/4	
S & P 500	426.31	422.74	+0.57	12-month	2 1/4	2 1/4	
NYSSE	261.25	258.53	+2.72	3-month interbank	2 1/4	2 1/4	
FTSE 100	3,218.10	3,191.50	+0.82	6-month	2 1/4	2 1/4	
FTSE 100	3,218.10	3,191.50	+0.82	12-month	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Nikkei 225	20,449	20,315	+1.26	3-month interbank	5.80	5.80	
DAX	2,152.61	2,103.47	+0.48	6-month	5.80	5.80	
Hong Kong	9,322.31	9,305.66	—0.18	12-month	5.80	5.80	
ASX	62.20	61.70	+0.50	3-month interbank	5.80	5.80	
World Index	From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l			6-month	5.80	5.80	
				12-month	5.80	5.80	

NOMURA PRUDENTIAL FUND PART II

Société d'investissement à Capital Variable

2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-25766

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting

The shareholders of NOMURA PRUDENTIAL FUND PART II ("the Fund") are hereby convened to attend an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on March 31, 1994 at 3:00 p.m. at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2 boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to deliberate on the following agenda:

1. to resolve to liquidate the Fund
2. to appoint a liquidator
3. to resolve to convene the second EGM in order to consider to report of the liquidator and to appoint an auditor
4. to resolve to convene the third EGM to consider the report of the auditor and to decide the close of the liquidation

The Meeting convened for the same purpose to be held on February 28, 1994 had to be adjourned for lack of quorum.

Shareholders are advised that at this meeting no quorum is required for the holding of the meeting and decisions on the agenda in order to be validly taken require a majority vote in favour of such decision of 2/3 of the states represented at the meeting.

If the resolutions are passed, repurchase of shares in NOMURA PRUDENTIAL FUND PART II will cease with effect from the date of the meeting and repurchase orders will be accepted until March 30, 1994.

In order to attend the Meeting of NOMURA PRUDENTIAL FUND PART II, owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the Meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

BusinessWeek

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- Italy: A New Economic Era?
- Can Air France Control Its Spin?
- Korean Cars Rock Europe's Market
- Japanese Buy Into The U.S. Info Highway
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Duff Forecasts and Market Myths for 1994

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MONDAY SPORTS

Wales Loses to England but Wins 5 Nations Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
LONDON — England foiled a Welsh grand slam by beating Wales, 15-8, at Twickenham, but failed to win by enough points to prevent a Welsh triumph in the Five Nations rugby championship.

Rory Underwood and Tim Rodber scored England's first tries in a year, and Nigel Walker replied with one for Wales.

Both teams ended with 3 victories and 1 loss. England needed to win by 16 points to secure the title.

In the other match Saturday, France avoided the wooden spoon in the tournament by stopping Scotland, 20-12.

The first English try came 10 minutes into the match. After the pack won the ball at mid-field, Rob Andrew produced a pass that deliberately missed out two players and put center Phil de Glanville in flight through the Welsh defense.

De Glanville held off two tackles before his short pass to Rory Underwood, who got past Iwan Evans to race 25 meters and score. Andrew kicked the conversion and England led, 7-0.

Neil Jenkins had a chance to cut England's lead when de Glanville was penalized for not releasing, but the Welsh fly half sliced his 35-meter kick just wide. Five minutes later, Jenkins floated a 35-meter kick between the posts after England

had been penalized in a scrum.

Three minutes after the break it was 12-3 when England's power and improvisation brought another try. Will Carling thought he had scored a try in the corner but put a foot into touch before grounding the ball.

Wales had the put-in from the line-out, but Rodber leaped to pluck the ball out of the air and dive over.

Andrew scored on a 15-meter kick in the 53rd minute when Jenkins was penalized for violent play underneath his own posts and England led 15-3.

The English continued to press but the Welsh held them at bay and Walker's try in the 75th minute came after some powerful front-row play. Ricky Evans was caught just short of the English line but received good support from John Davies. The ball was fed quickly to Walker, who had only 10 meters to run over the line.

France won at Murrayfield in Edinburgh for the first time in 16 years. Jean-Luc Sadourny and Philippe Saint-Andre scored tries to lead France, leaving the Scots last in the championship standings.

Thierry Lacroix kicked two penalties and a conversion, and Pierre Montaut scored another conversion as the French overpowered the Scots to replace Ireland in third place.

(AP, Reuters)



Welsh flanker Emyr Lewis barreling through the English defense at Twickenham. England scored two tries, its first in over a year.

Michael Andretti Stymies Mansell In Australia Prix

The Associated Press

SURFERS PARADISE, Australia — Michael Andretti kept cool after a pre-race disagreement with Nigel Mansell and drove brilliantly in chaotic conditions to make a triumphant comeback to IndyCar racing by winning Sunday's season-opening Australian IndyCar Grand Prix.

Andretti, who had a disastrous year in Formula One racing in 1993, took the lead from Mansell, the pole sitter and defending champion, on the first lap. He stayed in front until the race was halted after 55 of the 65 scheduled laps because of darkness.

Rain delays at the start, a need to sweep sand from the circuit and a five-car collision on the pace lap meant the race began two hours and 20 minutes late and cars slid all over the track during the competition. Only 14 of the 27 starters were still running at the end.

Andretti's victory was the first for owner Chip Ganassi and for the Reynard chassis, which was making its series debut. Driving a Reynard-Ford, the 1991 season champion finished 1:33 seconds ahead of second-placed Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, who mounted a late charge in his Penske Ilmor.

Mario Andretti, Michael's father, was third in a Newman/Haas Lola-Ford.

Mansell, who won the Australian race last year in his IndyCar debut and went on to win the PPG IndyCar World Series, spun out twice during the race and finished ninth in his Newman/Haas Lola-Ford.

Andretti covered the 55 laps of the 2.795-mile (4.49-kilometer) Surfers Paradise street circuit in 1 hour, 53 minutes and 52.770 seconds, an average speed of 80.994 miles per hour (130.344 kilometers per hour).

He and Mansell tangled in the pits after an aborted start, with Mansell claiming Andretti had cut him off during the pace lap.

Andretti played down the disagreement. "A couple of things were said and then we just went on with our jobs," he said.

Michael Knight, a spokesman for Mansell, said the Englishman had nothing to say about the incident.

"I'm so happy to be back," Michael Andretti said of his return to the IndyCar circuit. "What a day. We didn't miss a beat. The car handled like a charm all day."

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Mario Andretti, Michael's father, was third in a Newman/Haas Lola-Ford.

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The Harding Plea-Bargaining Marathon: Listening In on Both Sides

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Ore. — As lawyers on opposing sides of the Nancy Kerrigan assault case, Norman W. Frink, the prosecutor, and Robert C. Weaver Jr., the attorney for Tonya Harding, had spoken almost daily for two months.

Last Monday afternoon, they began a frenetic 48 hours of plea bargaining that ended only three hours before Harding walked into a courtroom and admitted guilt to a charge of hindering the prosecution.

Frink characterized the negotiations as "free-wheeling," while Weaver said it had been a period "of not very much sleep."

The two attorneys met or spoke a dozen or so times between Monday and Wednesday, Weaver said, "and everybody had to give a little bit on this."

In the end, both sides reached an agreement with which they could be satisfied. Frink obtained a

felony conviction of Harding and acquired an admission that she had conspired to impede the inquiry of the Kerrigan assault with her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, and her bodyguard, Shawn Eckardt. Harding also was assessed \$160,000 in fines, court costs and charitable donations, and her amateur skating career was effectively scuttled.

Weaver, meanwhile, kept Harding out of jail. Instead of a prison term, she received three years' probation and was ordered to perform 500 hours of community service.

Both sides took the low-risk approach to solving the problem, said Edward Jones, a Portland attorney who is president of the Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association. "They both got something where they could walk away and say, 'I made a good deal.'"

Both Frink and Weaver said they were confident of their chances had the case gone to trial. So why did they settle for a plea bargain?

An indictment would have brought about an expensive, protracted disposition of the case and attracted a disruptive media presence, Frink said. Weaver said that a plea arrangement was a chance for Harding to resolve a "nightmare" and move on with her life.

By Monday, motivation for a plea arrangement had developed a certain urgency. Until then, Weaver had been occupied by lawsuits against the U.S. Olympic Committee and the U.S. Figure Skating Association. He had been successful on both counts, securing Harding's place on the Olympic team and paving the way for her to compete at the world championships in Japan.

Then he turned his full attention to the criminal investigation of the Kerrigan case. A grand jury report was due in a week, and there was a chance that Harding would be indicted.

"It was my view, and also I think it was Norm's, that if there was to be a pretrial resolution, it had to

be before any charges were brought," Weaver said. During their frequent conversations, Weaver said, he became aware of the conditions that the state might accept.

"I was a prosecutor for 12 years," Weaver said. "A lot of things don't have to be spoken."

On Monday, he said, "after knowing what the parameters were, I communicated some vague terms that we would consider settling the case on."

Harding's admission that she helped to cover up the plot to attack Kerrigan was a key point for Frink, because it appeared to contradict her previous statements.

Harding first told authorities she knew nothing about the attack. Later she said she learned about it from the national championships Jan. 10 that several people close to her were involved and had not notified authorities out of fear.

"She had to admit that every public statement she emitted had been a lie," Frink said.

This is not completely accurate, Harding said all along that she had no prior knowledge of the plan to harm Kerrigan with a metal baton. She did not admit to any prior knowledge in the plea arrangement, and Weaver has continued to insist that she had none.

By forcing Harding to resign from the U.S. Figure Skating Association, which left her ineligible to compete at the world championships, Frink accomplished two things.

First, he sought to do a favor for the skating association, which had been blocked from calling Harding before a disciplinary panel. More important, the revocation of her skating membership and the ending of her amateur career provided the most tangible evidence that Harding had been punished for her admission of guilt.

Popov Breaks His Mark Again

The Associated Press

GELESENKIRCHEN, Germany — Alexander Popov of Russia bettered his own short-course world record Saturday in the 100-meter freestyle with a time of 46.74 seconds at the Arena World Cup meet.

It was the fourth time this year that Popov, 22, has improved his short-course record. Last weekend he swam the distance in 47.12 seconds in a World Cup meet in Desenzano, Italy.

Raunums Mazulis of Lithuania finished second in 47.54, and Silko Gensel of Germany was third in 48.50.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 18.
 (Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	High	Low	Chg	Chg %
Alcoa	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Amgen	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Boeing	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Chrysler	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
DuPont	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Eastman	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Exxon	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
General	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Hewlett	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
IBM	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Johnson	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Kodak	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
McDonald	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Merck	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Microsoft	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Motorola	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
PepsiCo	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Pfizer	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Procter	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Rockwell	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Schlumberger	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Spacenet	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Texas	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
United	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Verizon	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Wendover	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
World	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Xerox	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
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Merck	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Microsoft	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Motorola	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Novartis	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Oracle	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Pfizer	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Procter	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Qualcomm	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Roche	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Samsung	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Schering	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Siemens	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Sony	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Sun	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Taiwan	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Telus	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Verizon	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Walmart	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Wendy's	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
Weyerhae	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Wm. Wrigley	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
WorldCom	1.00	4.00	10.00	9.75	-0.25	-2.5%
Worldwide	0.50	3.00	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.3%
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Worldwide						

MONDAY SPORTS

Schneider Tacks On Slalom Victory

She Wins 3 Medals at Finals on Way to Overall Title

VAIL, Colorado — Vreoi Schneider of Switzerland collected her third medal of the World Cup Finals, winning the women's slalom by a huge margin on Sunday, while the men's slalom was canceled because of deteriorating course conditions.

It was the 30th World Cup slalom victory of Schneider's career. Paired with her 20 giant-slam triumphs and one combined victory, she raised her victory total to 51 — second only to the 62 of Austria's Anne-Marie Moser-Proll.

The cancellation gave the men's slalom title to Alberto Tomba of Italy, who came into the final event with a substantial lead in the standings over Thomas Stangassinger of Austria. Tomba led Stangassinger by 88 points (540-452) and could have finished as low as 15th and still won the title, even if Stangassinger had won the race.

Tomba, who gained the sixth World Cup title of his career,

agreed with the decision to cancel. "The snow was way too soft," he said. "Asked if he felt he had hacked into the title, he said, 'Remember, I was in front by 88 points.'"

"I would like to have raced because I didn't ski well in the giant slalom," he said, referring to the race Saturday in which he finished 14th. "But I won four slaloms and was sometimes second or third in the giant slalom, so it was a good season for me."

Stangassinger, the Olympic gold medalist in slalom, said he, too, favored the jury's decision.

"When we were inspecting the course, I think every racer was thinking the snow was too soft and it might be dangerous," he said.

Schneider, who earlier in the finals placed third in the downhill and second in the giant slalom, was untouchable in the slalom — the event in which she won a gold medal in the Olympics last month.

With a blistering first run of

45.56 seconds, she built a sizable lead of 1.27 seconds over Marianne Kloeber of Norway, the runner-up, who was timed in 46.83.

Because of the tenuous course conditions, gates were not reset for the second run, and the competitors skied the same course a second time.

Schneider had another fast run in the second heat (50.35) and had a combined time of 1:35.91, which was 1.51 seconds ahead of runner-up Katja Koren of Slovenia, who had stood fourth after the initial heat.

Germany's Martina Ertl, winner of the giant slalom on Saturday, rallied from 14th position after the first heat to finish third in 1:37.54.

Officials were unable to properly prepare the men's slalom course, which is on a steeper hill than the nearby women's track.

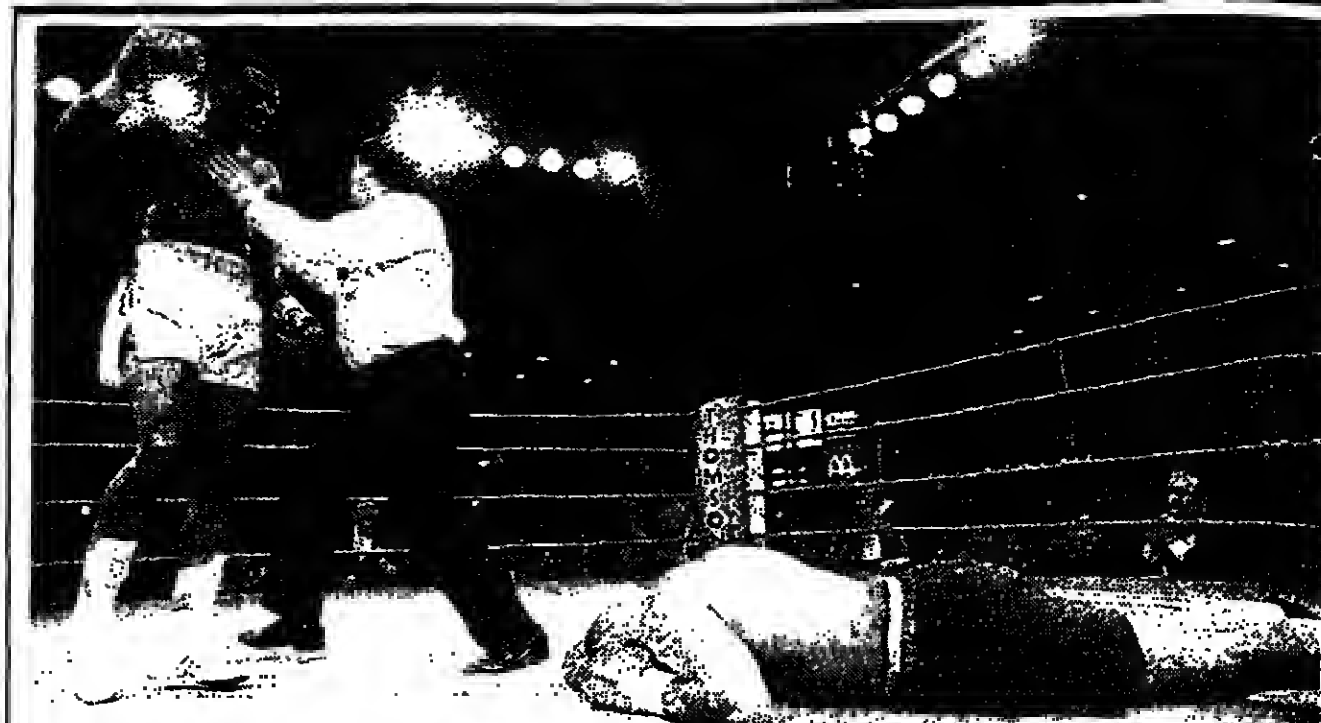
"We came to the consensus that the snow would break up, that it might be dangerous," said chief of race Jim Roberts.

On Saturday, Schneider won the overall World Cup by finishing second in the giant slalom. Austria's Anita Wachter claimed the giant-slam title for the season, while her teammate Christian Mayer held off fast-dwelling Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway to take the men's giant-slam crown.

Aamodt rallied from 13th place after the first run to win the race, while Mayer came from fourth to finish second. Aamodt scored 100 points to Mayer's 80, but Mayer had entered the race with a 22-point lead.

Aamodt, the men's overall champion, had a brilliant second run after a first heat that left him 1.14 seconds behind first-run leader Fredrik Nyberg of Sweden.

Aamodt's second run of 1 minute, 10.53 seconds — nearly a full second faster than any other competitor — gave him a combined time of 2:25.62 that withstood the efforts of 12 subsequent skiers who had faster first-heat times.



BOXER'S BRAIN INJURED — Michael Bentt downed after Herbie Hide knocked him out in their WBO heavyweight bout in London. Bentt suffered "concussive brain injury," which doctors said Sunday could result in permanent damage if he boxed again.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	46	19	.705	—
Orlando	39	26	.597	7 1/2
Miami	31	34	.476	15 1/2
New Jersey	23	42	.354	23 1/2
Philadelphia	22	43	.338	24 1/2
Washington	19	45	.297	28

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	44	19	.696	—
Chicago	42	22	.654	2 1/2
Cleveland	36	28	.562	7 1/2
Indiana	34	29	.540	9 1/2
Charlotte	28	34	.450	15 1/2
Detroit	18	44	.290	25 1/2
Milwaukee	17	45	.273	27

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	46	19	.705	—
Utah	41	24	.629	5 1/2
Denver	31	34	.476	15 1/2
Minnesota	18	44	.290	25 1/2
Dallas	8	52	.154	35 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	42	22	.654	—
Phoenix	39	26	.597	3 1/2
Portland	32	33	.492	10 1/2
Golden State	27	38	.412	15 1/2
L.A. Lakers	22	43	.338	20 1/2
Sacramento	22	43	.338	20 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Southwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	46	19	.705	—
San Diego	41	24	.629	5 1/2
Phoenix	39	26	.597	7 1/2
Portland	32	33	.492	10 1/2
Golden State	27	38	.412	15 1/2
L.A. Lakers	22	43	.338	20 1/2

Northwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	42	22	.654	—
Phoenix	39	26	.597	3 1/2
Portland	32	33	.492	10 1/2
Golden State	27	38	.412	15 1/2
L.A. Lakers	22	43	.338	20 1/2
Sacramento	22	43	.338	20 1/2

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	44	19	.696	—
Chicago	42	22	.654	2 1/2
Cleveland	36	28	.562	7 1/2
Indiana	34	29	.540	9 1/2
Charlotte	28	34	.450	15 1/2
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Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Chicago	42	22	.654	2 1/2
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Indiana	34	29	.540	9 1/2
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Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	44	19	.696	—
Chicago	42	22	.654	2 1/2
Cleveland	36	28	.562	7 1/2
Indiana	34	29	.540	9 1/2
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Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	44	19	.696	—
Chicago	42	22	.654	2 1/2
Cleveland	36	28	.562	7 1/2
Indiana	34	29	.540	9 1/2
Charlotte	28	34	.450	15 1/2
Detroit	18	44	.290	25 1/2
Milwaukee	17	45	.273	27

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	44	19	.696	—
Chicago	42	22	.654	2.0
Los Angeles	42	22	.654	2.0
San Diego	39	25	.610	3.0
San Francisco	37	27	.576	4.0
Seattle	36	28	.563	4.5
St. Louis	35	29	.547	5.0
Philadelphia	34	30	.531	5.5
Minnesota	33	31	.516	6.0
Washington	32	32	.500	6.5
Arizona	31	33	.485	7.0
Colorado	30	34	.469	7.5
San Francisco	29	35	.452	8.0
Los Angeles	28	36	.438	8.5
San Diego	27	37	.423	9.0
Atlanta	26	38	.408	9.5
Chicago	25	39	.392	10.0
Philadelphia	24	40	.377	10.5
St. Louis	23	41	.361	11.0
Seattle	22	42	.346	11.5
Washington	21	43	.330	12.0
Arizona	20	44	.315	12.5
Colorado	19	45	.300	13.0
San Francisco	18	46	.285	13.5
Los Angeles	17	47	.270	14.0
San Diego	16	48	.255	14.5
Atlanta	15	49	.238	15.0
Chicago	14	50	.222	15.5
Philadelphia	13	51	.207	16.0
St. Louis	12	52	.192	16.5
Seattle	11	53	.176	17.0
Washington	10	54	.160	17.5
Arizona	9	55	.145	18.0
Colorado	8	56	.129	18.5
San Francisco	7	57	.113	19.0
Los Angeles	6	58	.098	19.5
San Diego	5	59	.082	20.0
Atlanta	4	60	.067	20.5
Chicago	3	61	.051	21.0
Philadelphia	2	62	.034	21.5
St. Louis	1	63	.017	22.0
Seattle	0	64	.000	22.5

MONDAY SPORTS

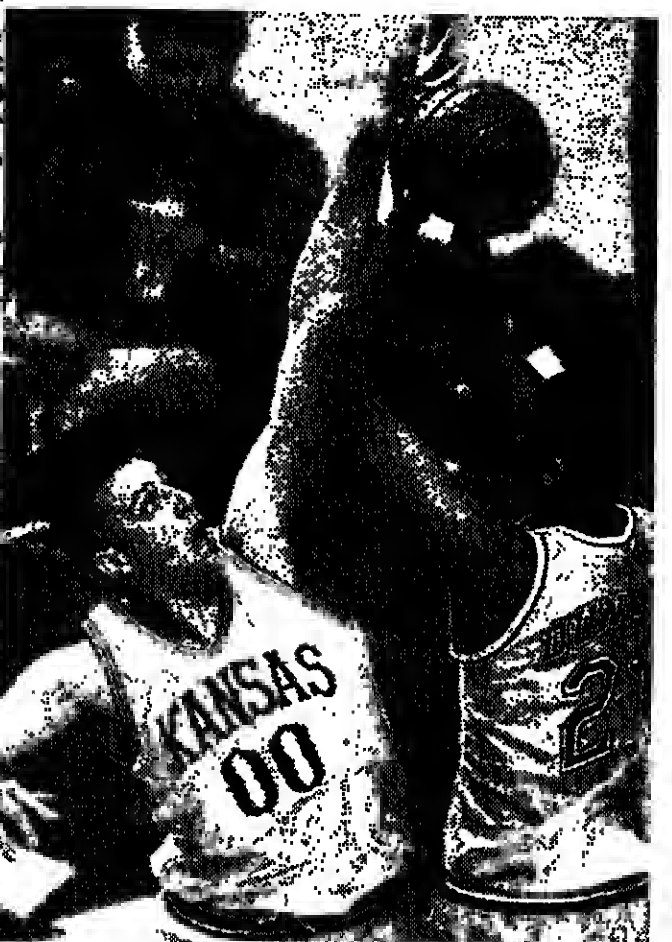
Boston College Stops N. Carolina, Marquette Downs Kentucky

Oklahoma State, UMass Eliminated

The Associated Press
Using timely 3-point shooting and bustling work on the boards, Boston College stunned top-ranked and defending champion North Carolina in the second round of the NCAA tournament, 75-72, Sunday.

The Eagles spoiled North Carolina's bid to become the winningest team in the tournament's history. Both the Tar Heels and UCLA have won 63 games in the event.

Bill Curley scored 10 of Boston College's last 11 points to lead the Eagles to victory in the East Regional game and end North Carolina's run of 13 consecutive appearances in at least the regional semifinals.



Kansas's Greg Osterberg blocking Wake Forest's Tim Duncan on the way to the Jayhawks' triumph in the Southeast Regional game.

by holding off the Tar Heels after they had rallied from a 14-point deficit in the second half.

Down 50-36 with 17:34 left, North Carolina scored nine consecutive points to start an 18-3 run that tied it at 53 on a follow dunk by Eric Mootross with 11:01 left.

The Tar Heels tied it again at 58, 70 and 72 before Curley sank a pair of free throws to make it 74-72 with 38.1 seconds to go.

North Carolina's Jeff Melnik missed a jumper in the lane with 21 seconds left, and the Eagles' Gerard Abram got the rebound. He was fouled with 17.6 seconds left and made one free throw.



Massachusetts guard Mike Williams, left, going down with the Terrapins' forward Exree Hipp in a scramble for the ball during Maryland's second-round upset victory.

play during Connecticut's decisive run, and Donny Marshall had 14 each for Connecticut.

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL
Marquette 75, Kentucky 63: On Sunday in St. Petersburg, Florida, Tony Miller handled Kentucky's defensive pressure and Marquette survived one of the Wildcats' furious second-half rallies to advance to the final 16 for the first time in 15 years.

Damon Key scored 25 points and Miller broke Kentucky's vaunted full-court trapping defense for a key basket as the sixth-seeded Warriors held on after blowing most of an 18-point lead.

Tony Dels scored 22 of his 24 points in the second half as third-seeded Kentucky, which three times this season overcame double-digit deficits to win, rallied from a 42-24 deficit.

In games played Saturday:
Purdue 83, Alabama 73: In Lexington, Kentucky, Purdue proved it could supply Glenn Robinson with help when necessary.

Robinson had 33 points, but just six in the final 15 minutes as the Boilermakers finished off the Crimson Tide.

Alabama had wiped out a nine-point halftime deficit with a 13-2 surge for a 44-42 lead with 16:40 to play. Robinson, who scored Purdue's first seven points of the second half, restored the Boilermakers' lead on a layup with 15:10 to play and then turned things over to his teammates.

Matt Waddell and Chonzo Martin had 11 points each, and Waddell added eight assists. Herb Dove finished with eight points, including two impressive dunks, the first on a pass from Robinson.

Jayhawks advanced as Wake Forest went more than seven minutes without a field goal down the stretch.

Kansas, which trailed 30-26 at halftime, used an 11-0 second-half run to seal its victory, getting a pair of three-point plays from freshman center Scott Pollard in the decisive stretch.

MIDWEST REGIONAL
Tulsa 82, Oklahoma St. 80: On Sunday in Oklahoma City, Tulsa rallied from a 12-point deficit in the second half behind Pooh Williamson to upset the No. 4 seed.

Williamson scored 14 of his 20 points in the second half and came up with several huge plays, but it was Lou Dawkins who finished off the Cowboys with a 3-pointer from the left corner with 8.6 seconds left. That gave 12th-seeded Tulsa an 82-78 lead, and the Cowboys managed

only a follow shot from Bryant Reeves before time expired.

In games played Saturday:
Maryland 95, Massachusetts 87: In Wichita, Kansas, the Minute-men became the highest seed to fall in the first two rounds of the tournament when Maryland went on an 18-3 run midway through the second half to produce an 82-68 lead with just over seven minutes left.

Maryland trailed by five points at halftime but went to a full-court press in the second half that forced Massachusetts into errors and out of its offense. The Terrapins seemed to have the guards constantly in trouble at halfcourt.

Michigan 84, Texas 79: Juwan Howard scored 34 points, and the Wolverines made 10 of 11 free throws in the final 1:27.

WEST REGIONAL
Arizona 71, Virginia 58: On Sunday in Sacramento, California,

Khalid Reeves overcame a slow start to score 30 points and lead the Wildcats into the round of 16.

While Reeves scored 21 second-half points by penetrating Virginia's defense, the rest of the Wildcats dominated the boards, 47-36, and held the Cavaliers scoreless for 7:37 late in the game. By the time Harold Deane's jumper ended Virginia's drought with 2:20 remaining, Arizona held a 62-48 lead.

In games played Saturday:
Syracuse 64, Wisconsin-Green Bay 59: In Ogden, Utah, Adrian Autry, who limped off the court with a bruised knee moments earlier, came back to score a basket and free throw in the final minute to help Syracuse escape.

Missouri 109, Wisconsin 96: Missouri combined with Wisconsin for an NCAA tournament record 273-pointers in an intense but foul-filled game.

Knicks' Defense Overcomes the Celtics

The Associated Press
After 29 lead changes and 15 ties in the first three quarters, who'd have expected this one to be won by defense?

But the Knicks held the Boston Celtics scoreless for the first 6:46 of the fourth quarter Saturday in New York and won, 105-91.

Although they led Boston, 80-70, when they started their 16-0 run.

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

the Knicks failed to hold their opponents to less than 90 points for a ninth straight game.

Instead, they just won their ninth in a row, getting 35 points and 14 rebounds from Patrick Ewing.

"It was a great defensive effort at the end," Ewing said. "We were really strong in the fourth quarter, which has become a habit. The bottom line is the ninth straight win. We're on a good roll now."

New York will have to share the National Basketball Association post-shot-clock record streak of holding the opposition under 90 points with the 1954-55 Syracuse Nationals.

Derek Harper added 17 points for New York, while Charles Oakley had 16 and Rolando Blackman 13.

Sherman Douglas led Boston with 20 points and 10 assists. Robert Parish, Rick Fox and Dino Radja each added 12. The Celtics have lost five straight.

New York, which led 56-53 at the half, kept its hopes alive for the defensive record into the last minute, when Tony Harris, fresh off the bench for Boston, made a 3-pointer with 50.1 seconds left. That made it 103-90, and New York fouled him in a futile effort to stop the attempt.

Spurs 107, Kings 100: David Robinson scored 48 points and grabbed 16 rebounds to lead San Antonio over visiting Sacramento.

The Spurs' Dale Ellis hit the 1,000th 3-point of his career. The shot, his second of the game, came at the 7:41 mark of the third quarter. Ellis is the first player in basketball history with 1,000 3-pointers.

Robinson was joined in double figures by Ellis, who had 18 points, and Willie Anderson, with 15.

Suns 105, Nets 93: In Phoenix, Dan Majerle scored 14 of his 22 points in the third quarter, helping the Suns hold onto a double-digit lead throughout the second half.

Cedric Ceballos and A. C. Green had 18 points each for the Suns, who snapped a two-game skid and won at home for the first time in their last three games.

Rockets 106, Pistons 88: Mario Elie came off the bench in Houston to hit all nine of his shots and pulled down a career-high 15 rebounds to help stop Detroit.

Elie scored 21 points, his second highest total of the season, as the Rockets won their fourth straight game to maintain their half-game lead over San Antonio in the Midwest Division.

The loss snapped a three-game winning streak for Detroit.

Hakeem Olajuwon scored 32 points and had 11 rebounds to lead Houston in double figures.

Warriors 116, Mavericks 107: In Dallas, Latrell Sprewell scored 24 points and three teammates added 20 or more points for Golden State, which snapped a seven-game road losing streak.

Chris Gatling contributed 21 points and Billy Owens and Chris Mullin had 20 each as the Warriors beat the Mavericks for the 13th straight time.

Heat 106, Cavaliers 95: Brian Rice scored 35 points and Glen Shaw had 15 assists to help the Heat win their fourth straight by defeating visiting Cleveland.

The Heat, 14-3 since the All-Star break, got 20 points from Grant Long on 9-of-12 shooting.

Rony Seikaly scored 15 points and grabbed nine rebounds for Miami, which is now 10 games over .500 for the first time this season.

The Cavaliers have dropped five straight after tying a franchise record with an 11-game winning streak.

Pacers 107, Jazz 103: In Indianapolis, Rik Smits hit two free throws to break a tie with 34.8 seconds to play to lead Indiana and hand Utah its third straight loss.

The Pacers took a 15-point lead into the fourth quarter and led by 18 with 9:29 to play. The Jazz then rallied behind Karl Malone, who scored 16 of his season-high 37 points in the fourth quarter.

Malone twice tied the game, the second time with 1:11 to play at 101-101. He missed a chance to put Utah ahead when he missed a free throw.

Smits and Jeff Hornacek matched free throws for a 103-103 tie before Smits, who led the Pacers with 19 points, was fouled by Felton Spencer. After he made both shots, Tom Chambers' runner was blocked by Dale Davis. Reggie Miller made one free throw, and Sam Mitchell hit another after Jeff Hornacek missed a 3-point try to tie.

SIDELINES

Wilkins Puts Off Deal With Clippers

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Dominique Wilkins has told the Los Angeles Clippers that he would become an unrestricted free agent at the end of the season rather than immediately sign with his new NBA team.

Wilkins, 34, is seeking \$18 million over three years, while the Clippers reportedly are offering a two-year deal. He and his agent, Steve Kauffman, told the Clippers on Friday that they will wait until July 1, when he can become an unrestricted free agent, before considering a new contract. The Clippers acquired Wilkins from the Atlanta Hawks Feb. 24 in exchange for Danny Manning. Wilkins is making \$3.5 million this season.

"You never want to say never, but it's highly unlikely," Kauffman said of the possibility of reaching a Clippers agreement before July. He said there were no further talks planned with the team. Kauffman's remarks were reported Sunday by the Los Angeles Daily News.

Koss Captures Speed-Skating Title

HEERENVEEN, Netherlands (AP)—Johann-Olav Koss, who won three Olympic gold medals and a third world all-around championship and set numerous world records along the way, capped a remarkable season Sunday with a World Cup speed-skating title.

Koss, who won his third world championship a week ago, finished less than a second behind countryman Kjell Storelid in the final race of the year, the 10,000, but it was good enough to earn him the season distance crown.

Manabu Horii of Japan broke the track record in the final 500-meter race of the World Cup to beat Dan Jansen of the United States, but Jansen still claimed the season crown.

Germans Press for Wider Drug Tests

BONN (Reuters)—The German athletics federation will demand that all athletes taking part in major competitions produce evidence that they have taken out-of-competition tests.

The federation's president, Helmut Digel, told German radio on Sunday that it would ask the International Amateur Athletic Federation to change its rules at its biennial congress before next year's world championships in Gothenburg, Sweden.

"Athletes must bring with them documents proving they have also taken out-of-competition tests in order to be allowed to compete in European and world championships and Olympic Games," Digel said.

Ellsworth Vines, Tennis Star, Is Dead

LA QUINTA, California (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, 82, who won three Grand Slam tennis tournament titles in the early 1930s, died of complications of kidney disease.

Vines, who died here Thursday, won the U.S. Nationals, now the U.S. Open, in 1931 and again in 1932, the year he also won Wimbledon.

A right-hander with an aggressive serve-and-volley style, Vines was widely regarded as one of the greatest players of his era.

For the Record

Cambridge won the women's version of the University Boat Race on Sunday with a one-length victory over Oxford.

Orzimek Nazarov of Kyrgyzstan retained his World Boxing Association lightweight title with a points victory over the former champion Dignan Thobela of South Africa on Saturday in Pretoria.

Giorgio Furlan of Italy, winner of six races this season, added the Milan-San Remo cycling classic to his tally Saturday, breaking away from his rivals well before the end.

Tall (Golfer's) Tale: Woes of a Big Man

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

SINTRA, Portugal — Never mind trying to find clothes off the rack, a comfortable economy seat on an airplane or a hotel bed long enough. The hardest thing in the world for a tall guy is to hit a golf ball properly.

A tall guy walks onto the first tee with his fat-headed driver knowing that everyone is expecting the ball to create a sonic boom. Those people don't know the doubts festering in the mind of a tall guy.

"We have to be more accurate with our swing," said Robert Karlsson of Sweden, at 6 feet 5 inches (1.95 meters) the tallest player on the PGA European Tour. "At the top of the backswing, our arms are farther from the ball. The further distance from the arms to the ball, the longer time it takes to get down. When you can control it, it can be an advantage—the wider the arc, the more speed you can create, definitely."

The overwhelming problem—even for Karlsson—is that the clubs aren't long enough. Sure, blame the equipment, but it's true. Extra-long clubs are longer by only a half-inch. Short guys can buy extra-tall heels that big. Tall guys need taller golf clubs.

"It made me fade everything," said Karlsson, 25. He faded everything because he is a great player. A normal tall guy slices everything. Because the club is too short, Karlsson explained, the tall guy has to crouch over the ball. The effect of a short golf club is no ball. The different than a ceiling that's too low. One game makes you feel taller than ever. One game makes you feel that you cannot pull the club back far enough to take advantage of the tall

guy's theoretically "wider arc." The guidebooks advise you to "stand comfortably over the ball." At the top of the swing, the tall guy feels like a pretzel.

Born in St. Malin, Sweden, Karlsson was the son of a green-keeper. They lived near the fourth green of the golf course. No one ever tried to tell him that he was taking up the wrong sport, because there isn't much basketball in Sweden. If there was basketball in Sweden, everyone would have been telling him he ought to play basketball.

"Do you play basketball?" I hear that question all the time," Karlsson said. In Sweden?

"Yes."

It's official then. The entire world believes that every tall guy is a basketball player. Playing with extra-long clubs that were too short for him, Karlsson almost beat Nick Faldo at the European Open in 1992. It was one of the most gigantic final rounds ever: Faldo is 6 feet 3.

"Faldo is very tall, and he is one of the greatest of all time," Karlsson said. Last year, Karlsson began to work with the coach Simon Holmes, a protégé of Faldo's coach, David Leadbetter.

"The first thing Simon told me was, 'If you're going to get better, we're going to have to change your set-up,'" Karlsson said. He ordered a new set of clubs—2 inches longer than normal.

In golf terms, these clubs were like the huge gun Clint Eastwood was carrying around in the last Dirty Harry movie. The reason you can't normally buy such extra-extra-long clubs is because the extra length makes them too heavy. In Karlsson's case, a lot of

the extra weight was shaved off the club head, and the shafts were made thinner near the head. At last he could stand upright over the ball like Ian Woosnam, the 5 foot 4 1/2 inch Welshman who hits it farther than most tall guys. At last he was comfortable.

"Except that the ball would go all over the place," Karlsson said. "I didn't know where I was going to hit it."

They spent last year solving the new problems. He grew used to his new address. The clubs were adjusted and rebuilt over and over to his specifications. Karlsson has heard that only two other professionals are using clubs like his, but he doesn't know their names. He is hoping that they will soon hear all about him.

He tied for 17th at 3-over-par 287 Sunday in the Portuguese Open at the beautiful new Penha Longa Golf Club, built around a 14th-century former monastery whose historic buildings are part of the course.

Phillip Price of Wales shot a final-round one-over-par 72 for a total of 278 to win the tournament by four strokes, his first PGA European Tour victory.

Karlsson is ranked 16th in Europe with almost \$42,000 in earnings this year. Next month he will spend 10 days in Florida with Holmes working to control his monstrous and skinny driver. After Britain, Sweden provides the greatest hope for the next generation of European golfers, but no hopes are higher than Karlsson's.

"We have five or six players in the world top 100, but we don't have one in the top 50," he said. "We need one great player to come through."

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Herald Tribune

Jean Moulin: A Hero Finds His Boswell

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To an English intelligence officer who questioned him, he was "a First Class Frenchman who can really help us in our war effort."

In France, he is immortalized in the Pantheon as a national hero yet still, in many respects, remains an enigma.

To Daniel Cordier, his secretary in World War II, the Resistance leader Jean Moulin was simply "the boss."

It is to Cordier that one must turn to find out what kind of a man Moulin was, and what drove him to rebel against the wartime Vichy regime when so many others in his position did not.

Cordier is halfway through publishing a monumental six-volume biography of his former mentor that leaves Moulin's status as a hero intact, but that demolishes many of the myths that provide the political and moral underpinnings of postwar France.

Did the French, for example, stand up massively and resolutely against the Nazi invader? No, says Cordier.

Did they reject the Vichy regime, with its leanings toward Germany and its race hatred? Absolutely not, he says. Most people saw the Vichy leader, Marshal Philippe Pétain, as the legitimate head of state.

Did the French in general support the Resistance? Cordier can find no evidence of it.

Did they flock behind General Charles de Gaulle when he called on the nation to resist? Again no, says Cordier.

De Gaulle was a lonely voice for most of the war, and the Resistance members "were considered to be traitors," Cordier recalled in an interview. Staffy friends of his bourgeois, monarchist family in Bordeaux snuffed: "How terrible! Young Cordier has become a terrorist."

If his biography, called "Jean Moulin: L'Inconnu du Pantheon," takes 8,000 pages to tell his story, it is because Cordier pays minute attention to detail and because every fact and every statement is backed up by a quotation of the primary source material.

The project dates from 1977, when Cordier appeared on a television show with other Resistance figures, having put the war out of his mind for more than 30 years and become a successful art dealer. He was astonished to hear Henri Frenay, the former commander of Combat, which was one of the main Resistance groups, describe Moulin as a crypto-Communist.

Moulin was undeniably a man of the Left, but Cordier never had cause to suspect that his chief favored Communists in the Resistance or had any relations with Moscow. The issue has surged again with



Daniel Cordier (left) is writing a six-volume biography of Moulin.

the publication of a book by the historian Thierry Wolton, based partly on Moscow sources, suggesting that Moulin was a Soviet agent. Wolton has sued Cordier for libel for calling him a revisionist, and Cordier is planning to go to Moscow at the end of this month to do his own research into the archives.

After hearing Frenay's accusation, Cordier decided to search for the truth about the man for whom he had worked so closely, but whom he realized he did not know at all. Indeed, Cordier did not discover Moulin's real name until after the war. "That may shock you," he said, "but it simply did not interest me at the time. For me, he was not a national hero but the boss of a young man of 22."

Cordier read the plethora of memoirs about the wartime Resistance, and found them all wrong in one detail or another, even de Gaulle's. So he decided from the start that if he was going to write the definitive book about Moulin, he was not going to rely on anyone's memory, and especially not his own. The biography was to be rigorously based on documents so that readers could judge the evidence and make up their own minds.

"I abandoned everything and did two

years of research in 1978 and 1979 for the wartime period," Cordier said. "My original intention was to publish only the documents pertaining to Moulin's mission in the Resistance."

"But then I realized I couldn't publish three volumes about his 17 months in the Resistance and only a few pages on his first 40 years. Besides, although I was sure of Moulin's position during the occupation, Frenay was making these accusations and I wanted to be sure about Moulin's position before the war."

As a result, Cordier bought a camper, fitted his office and files inside, and went to every place in France where Moulin had worked, seeking any document that could shed light on his subject. This provided the material for the first two volumes dealing not only with Moulin's early life, but with the state of France in the years leading up to World War II.

Before the war, Moulin had worked through the ranks of the administration to become prefect, or administrative head, in Chartres. When the Germans invaded, Moulin remained at his post. The invaders tried to make him sign a document inculting black Senegalese soldiers in murder

and rape. Moulin cut his throat rather than sign. He was treated, then fired.

Other administrators remained at their posts, like Maurice Papon, the former police chief in Bordeaux who now is accused of crimes against humanity for helping to round up and deport Jews. The case has dragged on for so long that it seems unlikely ever to come to trial.

But a former member of the pro-Nazi French militia, Paul Tourvier, 78, went on trial in Versailles on Thursday, accused of a crime against humanity for authorizing the murder of seven Jews in Lyons. It is the first such trial of a French collaborator since the war.

Moulin, who made his way to de Gaulle's headquarters in London by devious means, was one of extremely few senior French officials to recognize the obscure general as the future savior of his country. "The Free French forces amounted only to a few hundred men," said Cordier, who went to England for military training and was parachuted back into France in the summer of 1942. "But de Gaulle appeared before us like the commander of a victorious army."

Moulin, the left-wing professional administrator, and de Gaulle, the right-wing general, got on well because both clearly understood the process of giving and receiving orders, Cordier said.

Moulin was parachuted into France as de Gaulle's representative and in 17 months succeeded in forging the disparate Resistance groups into a united movement under the general's command. Then he was betrayed, captured and tortured to death by the Germans. "I believe he told them nothing, not even his name," Cordier said. Had they known who he really was, the Nazis surely would have kept Moulin alive as a propaganda coup.

After his arrival in Lyons, Cordier went to dinner with Moulin and poured out the details of his monarchist, nationalist and rightist upbringing. Moulin's only comment was that this made him appreciate the value of a republican education. And then he offered Cordier the secretary's job. This entailed long hours of administrative duties, coding and decoding messages and operating a radio transmitter and receiver.

As a result, Cordier amassed a huge number of documents about the Resistance to which he has added by trawling just about every contemporary archive in France. He has 10,000 photocopied documents at his home in Juan-les-Pins, where he is putting the final touches on the biography. As someone who came late to writing history, he said, "There were many reasons why I should not have taken on this task. But finally it came down to a moral question. I had to do it for Moulin's sake."

LANGUAGE

Playing Mind and Head Games

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "I decided not to play any mind games with myself," Nancy Kerrigan told reporters after winning the Olympic silver medal for figure skating. "To question myself, because I knew I was capable of this."

She probably took that locution from the cover of U.S. News the week before. "Mind Games" was the newsmagazine's cover title, alongside a picture of the skater; the subhead was "Nancy Kerrigan's mental struggle. . . . How champions steel themselves in win."

Only a couple of months before, the political campaign consultant Ed Rollins was explaining his fiction about paying ministers in a New Jersey campaign as merely "playing mind games with Jim Carville," his opposite number in the race.

And this postcard came in from Joan Macey, in Binghamton, New York: "We were discussing personals at ads, and didn't know what 'no mind game' or 'no head game' meant. Perhaps you could elucidate."

Ever the slave to primary sources, I went through the personal ads in my Village Voice. Under "Men Seeking Women," this ad stood out: "SWM (single white male), 37, 5-10, brown hair, blue eyes, muscular build, not blooded (apparently too passionate to hypenate), seeking SF (single female), no kids, who is voluptuous and who has good morals and manners. No head games." In many other ads, the mind-gameless "commitment" and "honesty" are stressed.

What is this game that is so universally derided? The lexicographer Anne Soukhomov, after a brief study of the language of manipulation as it relates to personal ads, reports that the ratio of ads with the header of games ran 3 female to 1 male. That suggests women are more conscious of, and resistant to, the dread game.

Head gained a sense of drugginess in the '60s: To go on a head trip, you went to a head shop and bought a head drug. In this sense, the head was not the skull with hair on top, but the thinking that went on within; this intercourse with introspection was also expressed in the heavy use of the word *mind*, as

in the lyric "The Windmills of Your Mind" by Marilyn Bergman (ASCAP's new president) and Alan Bergman, and the description of some drugs as *mind-altering* and *mind-bending*. The '50s verb "to brainwash" was replaced by a hyphenated term suggesting copulation with the mind. In 1973, John Lennon wrote "Mind Games," taking this sense of mind into game theory.

The Soukhomov theory is that we have come full circle: The resentment at *mind games*, as well as the desire for "honesty," ready to settle down to "commitment" in many personal ads, suggests that the American Family Dream of the '50s has been recast into '90s expressions derived from the counterculture of the '60s.

Playing games, without the head or mind, has long had a slang sense of deceptiveness, evasion, or manipulation; the addition of the counterculture favorites underscores the resentment of the psychod-out marionette toward the puppet master.

□

"On Looking Into the Abyss" is the title of a book of politically incorrect essays — she calls them "untimely thoughts" — by Gertrude Himmelfarb. The title piece derides Derrida and historical deconstructionists who look at "history from below," ignoring heroes and villains. "If it cannot take the measure of greatness," she writes, "neither can it appreciate the enormity of evil."

Note the use of *enormity* in the way generations of usagihs have considered correct: "huge wickedness." They have held that *enormity* should be limited to descriptions of evil, and that *enormousness* or some other noun like *immensity* be used for good as well as bad things of great size.

Now consider this line in President Clinton's most recent State of the Union address: "Our support of reform must combine patience for the enormity of the task and vigilance for our fundamental interests and values."

Barbara Balph of New York, who is as well-trained and conservative as Bea Kristol (Gertrude Himmelfarb's nonliterary name) in proper English usage, objects: "If it were an *enormity*, my patience would be short-lived. The president subverted his meaning."

I think not. A dozen years ago, I abandoned the ramparts on the limitation of *enormity* in wickedness. The phrase "enormity of the task" is familiar enough to be cliché (and for that reason might well be eschewed by presidential speech writers), which brings it easily to the mental tongue of Norman Lequand. It would be nice for linguistic precision to be able to direct the English-speaking world to restrict *enormity* to big evil and loose *enormousness* for big good, but the world doesn't always follow norms.

What Norma wants, Norma gets: I know that sounds loosey-goosey, but if the native speaker wants to use a word in a new or broader sense, and persistently ignore all authoritarian strictures to the contrary, then that usage becomes "correct." Consider the sage advice of Claude Swanson, FDR's secretary of the navy, on the subject of acquiescence to the inevitable: "When the water reaches the upper level, follow the rats."

Or, as the First Law of Language Mavenshould direct: "Know when to hold 'em and know when to fold 'em." The unrestricted use of *enormity* is no huge deal.

□

An etymological find! Phrase-dicks have long attributed *politically correct*, the most damaging charge of lockstep thinking and party-lining in recent ideological warfare, to Chairman Mao's little red book of the 1960s.

Now comes Professor Irving Lewis Allen, of the University of Connecticut, with an earlier edition. Writing in a forthcoming issue of *American Speech*, which will come out when it comes out, he finds the full phrase in Vladimir Nabokov's 1947 novel, "Invitation to a Beheading," a fantasy about a clownish dictator: "It is better for a man to have belonged to a *politically incorrect* organization," goes a fictional article in the state-controlled press, "than not to have belonged to any organization at all."

The author of "Lolita" has thereby earned a place in the hearts of linguistic heavy hitters.

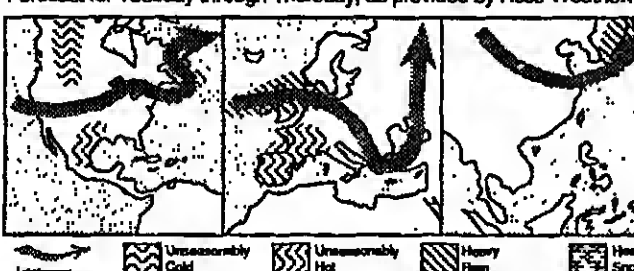
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WEATHER

Europe									
	Today	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Algeria	16/64	12/53	sh	21/70	14/57	sh			
Amsterdam	53/64	43/58	sh	11/52	7/44	sh			
Antwerp	53/64	43/58	sh	11/52	7/44	sh			
Athens	18/64	9/46	sh	18/64	10/50	sh			
Berlin	17/62	8/48	sh	19/58	11/52	sh			
Birmingham	13/52	6/42	sh	13/52	3/37	sh			
Bombay	64/82	37/27	sh	64/82	22/6	sh			
Boston	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Budapest	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Calcutta	64/82	37/27	sh	64/82	22/6	sh			
Cape Town	17/62	12/53	sh	19/58	11/52	sh			
Cardiff	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Edinburgh	7/44	7/44	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Frankfurt	15/52	6/42	sh	15/52	6/42	sh			
Geneva	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Hamburg	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Heidelberg	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
London	17/62	12/53	sh	19/58	11/52	sh			
Madrid	14/57	6/42	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Moscow	12/53	6/42	sh	12/53	3/37	sh			
Munich	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
New York	7/44	7/44	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Osaka	12/53	6/42	sh	12/53	3/37	sh			
Paris	17/62	12/53	sh	19/58	11/52	sh			
Prague	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Rome	17/62	12/53	sh	19/58	11/52	sh			
San Francisco	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Seattle	12/53	6/42	sh	12/53	3/37	sh			
Stockholm	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Tokyo	12/53	6/42	sh	12/53	3/37	sh			
Washington	54/64	42/38	sh	14/57	7/44	sh			
Zurich	17/62	12/53	sh	19/58	11/52	sh			

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Houston and Dallas will be rather warm Tuesday, Wednesday and probably Thursday. Warm weather with heavy showers will occur in Mexico City much of the week. Flashy sunny and mild in Washington, D.C., and New York City Wednesday and Thursday.

Europe
High winds and rains will make for an intermittently stormy time from Ireland and northern U.K. to Norway, Denmark and northern Germany. Toward the south, it will be warm with some sun, and much less wind and rain. Warm, sunny weather will include the western Mediterranean lands.

Asia
Rain will fall in Korea and southwestern Japan Tuesday with lighter showers at midweek. Tokyo will turn rainy by Wednesday. The Midwest will begin with showers in Taiwan, South China and Hong Kong, and maybe Shanghai; drier weather should follow. Beijing will be chilly and mostly dry.

Middle East
High winds and rains will make for an intermittently stormy time from Ireland and northern U.K. to Norway, Denmark and northern Germany. Toward the south, it will be warm with some sun, and much less wind and rain. Warm, sunny weather will include the western Mediterranean lands.

Latin America
High winds and rains will make for an intermittently stormy time from Ireland and northern U.K. to Norway, Denmark and northern Germany. Toward the south, it will be warm with some sun, and much less wind and rain. Warm, sunny weather will include the western Mediterranean lands.

Africa
High winds and rains will make for an intermittently stormy time from Ireland and northern U.K. to Norway, Denmark and northern Germany. Toward the south, it will be warm with some sun, and much less wind and rain. Warm, sunny weather will include the western Mediterranean lands.

Oceania
High winds and rains will make for an intermittently stormy time from Ireland and northern U.K. to Norway, Denmark and northern Germany. Toward the south, it will be warm with some sun, and much less wind and rain. Warm, sunny weather will include the western Mediterranean lands.

Legend: s=sunny, c=cloudy, sh=showers, r=rain, dr=dry, f=fog, w=wind, h=high, l=low, W=weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

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- 3 Mr. Caesar
- 4 Ship to
- 5 "Swan Lake,"
- 6 g.
- 7 Tiny bit
- 8 Not native
- 9 Printer's employee
- 10 Printer's measures
- 11 Baden-Baden and others
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- 208 Printer's measures
- 209 Baden-Baden and others
- 210 Shee team
- 211 Eastern V.I.P.
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